SOUTH CAROLINA
LABOR MARKET REVIEW

1984

South Carolina
Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information

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LABOR MARKET REVIEW
1984

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission's Research and Analysis section has recently changed its name to Labor Market Information (LMI). This new name accurately describes one of the major functions of the division, which is to provide timely statistics on the labor market for the state, counties, and sub-state areas.

The roots of the Labor Market Information division go back to April 16, 1937, when an agency Research and Statistics section was established. According to the agency's 1937 Annual Report, "the new branch immediately began formulating a program of research with the view of making continuous studies of factors which affect the administration of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act and the solvency of the unemployment trust fund."

Over the ensuing years, the section compiled statistics from the employment and wage records received, prepared numerous reports and studies, and developed statistical data to guide the future trends of Unemployment Compensation. The section began collecting new, more timely employment data in 1949, when it became a cooperating representative in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey on establishment employment (BLS-790 program). This new endeavor has resulted in many new improved data resources over the years, such as: hours and earnings information, labor force data, and labor turnover.

During its 47 years of existence, the LMI division has responded to a variety of legislative mandates requiring labor market statistics and analysis, most recently the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (1973) and the Job Training Partnership Act (1982).

Today, the LMI division is responsible for a wide range of labor market statistical analyses and research. Supportive services are provided to the agency's operational divisions, and labor market information is developed for use by individuals, private industry, and the government sector.

This year, the LMI division has also changed the name of the former Annual Planning Information (API) report to South Carolina Labor Market Review (LMR). The LMR will continue to serve as a comprehensive source of a wide variety of labor market information. It has been expanded to include even more labor market data than contained in past reports, in an effort to meet the needs of a wider range of users. The LMR will be updated annually.

The LMR can be used by planners in all areas of public and private economic and human resource development, as well as individuals seeking information on the state's economy and labor market. Included in the LMR is information on such topics as the state economy; characteristics of the population and labor force; analysis of employment and unemployment; and possible individuals needing employment and training services.

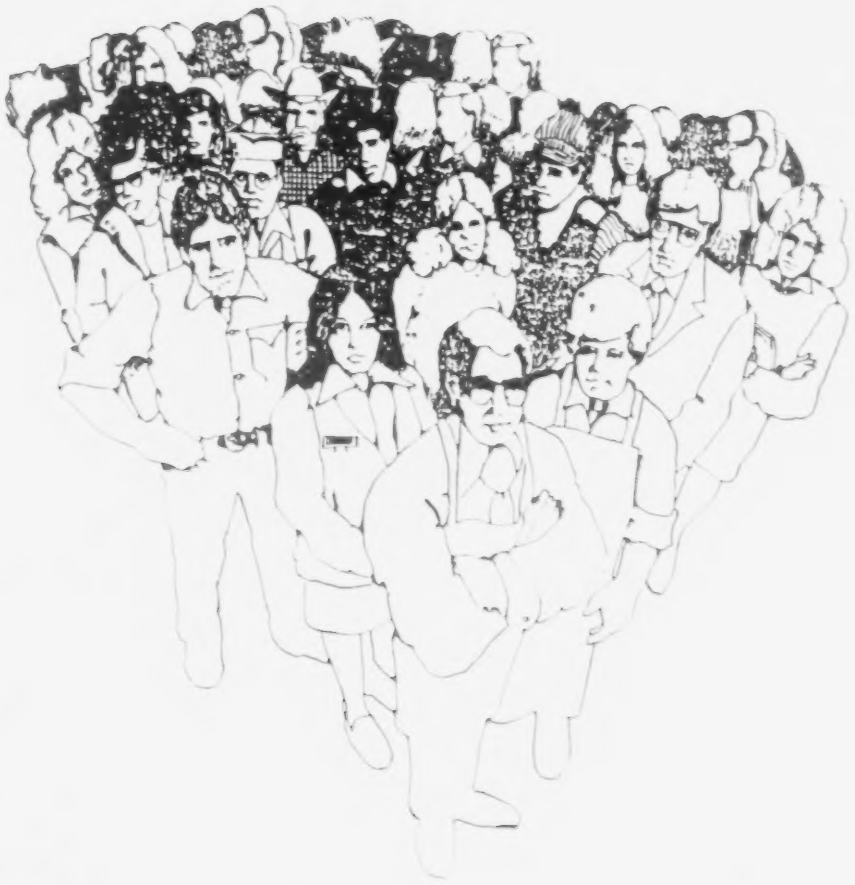
The Appendix section of this report contains a list of contact persons for specific types of information available through the Labor Market Information division. Also provided in the Appendix is a glossary of commonly used terms and acronyms related to labor market programs and data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The South Carolina Labor Market Review was prepared by the staff of the Labor Market Information (LMI) division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, under the direction of C. LaRay Drafts and David L. Laird. Typing, copying, and distribution services were provided by Julia McCarthy, Linda McFadden, and Barbara Harris.

Please direct comments, questions, or requests for further information concerning this report to Vicki Boylston or Gary Crossley of LMI at (803) 758-8983.

GEOGRAPHY AND AREA STATISTICS



A LOOK AT "THE PALMETTO STATE"

South Carolina, known as the "Palmetto State," is one of the southeastern Atlantic Coast states. It is bordered on the north by North Carolina, on the southwest by Georgia, and has a 186-mile coastline on the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Roughly triangular in shape, South Carolina covers 31,055 square miles and is the 40th largest state in terms of land area.

The most recent 1980 Census figures show South Carolina with a population of 3,121,833. As part of the rapidly growing Sunbelt area, the state is experiencing population growth above the average for all states. A 20.5% increase in the state population was realized over the 1970-1980 period. All of South Carolina's 46 counties had population increases during this ten-year period, with the exception of McCormick County which experienced a small 2% decline. Population density per square mile in the state jumped from 85.7 in 1970 to 103.4 in 1980. The state population is expected to continue to increase during the 1980's, probably slightly faster than during the 1970's. Provisional population projections from the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) set the 1990 population for South Carolina at approximately 3,560,000. This population would give the state a ranking of 26 among all states in terms of population.

South Carolina has seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as designated by the Census Bureau according to their size and commuting patterns. With a population of 570,210, the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (comprised of Greenville, Spartanburg, and Pickens Counties) is the largest of the MSA's. This MSA is located in the northwestern-most area of the state and is highly industrialized. The Charleston MSA (Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester Counties) is second largest, with 430,462. This area is on the state's central coast and is a major center for commercial shipping. The third largest MSA is Columbia (Richland and Lexington Counties) with 409,925. Located in the heart of the state, this area includes the state capital and is the center of state governmental affairs.

Until the 1980 Census was initiated, Greenville-Spartanburg, Charleston, and Columbia were the only MSA's in the state. After 1980 Census figures were tabulated, the areas of Anderson County (population 133,235) and Florence County (population 110,163) also were designated as MSA's. The Anderson MSA is located adjacent to Greenville in the highly industrialized northwestern section of the state. The Florence MSA is situated in the eastern segment of the state, which is the major agricultural region.

South Carolina also has two other major cities that are part of MSA's crossing state lines. With a population of 105,625, Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia-South Carolina MSA. York County, with a population of 106,720, is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina-South Carolina MSA.

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	POPULATION 1980	POPULATION 1970	CHANGE 1970-80 NET	CHANGE 1970-80 PERCENT
Aiken County 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0%
Anderson MSA 3/ (Anderson County)	133,235	----	----	----
Charleston MSA (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Counties)	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1
Columbia MSA (Lexington, Richland Counties)	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0
Florence MSA 3/ (Florence County)	110,163	----	----	----
Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens Counties)	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4
York County 4/	106,720	----	----	----
Total MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5
Total State	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

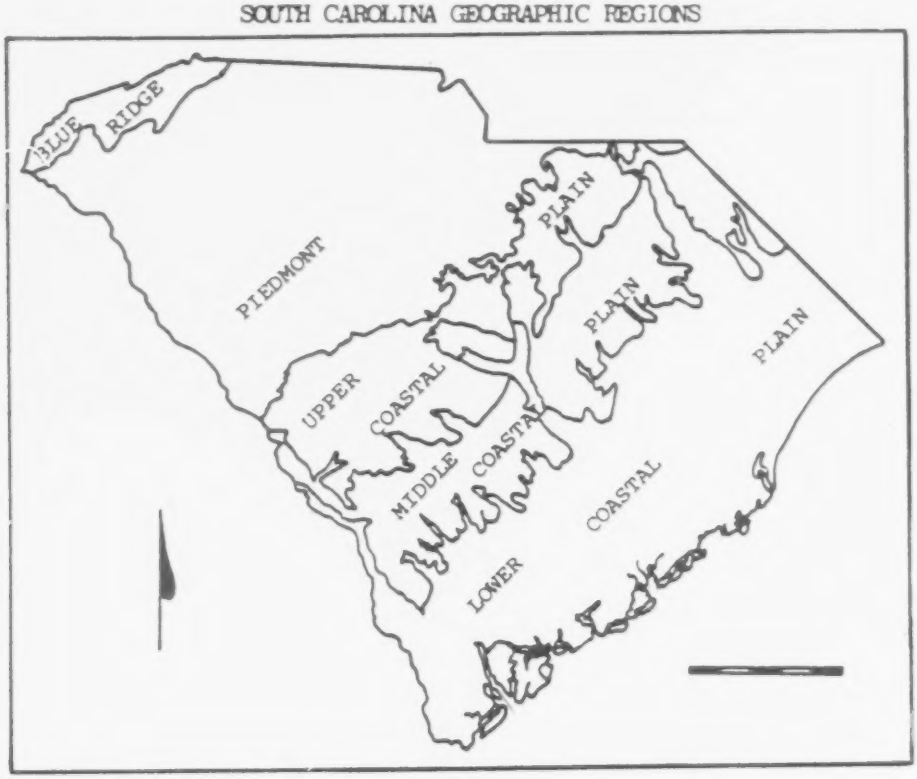
NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 within a total metropolitan population of 100,000.
2/ Aiken County, South Carolina is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA.
3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census.
4/ York County, South Carolina is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA. This was determined as a result of the 1980 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Geographically, South Carolina is comprised of three major divisions. In the northwestern corner, known as the Appalachian region, the Blue Ridge Mountains give the state its highest elevations. At the base of the mountains is the Piedmont, a region of rolling hills and valleys which descends to the broad, flat Coastal Plain (lowlands) area. The Coastal Plain region, which comprises about two thirds of the state, extends to the Atlantic Coast. Here, the land disperses into many small off-shore islands.

SOUTH CAROLINA GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



The Palmetto State offers many geographical assets to its residents and visitors. Only 250 miles separate the mountains and the seashore, making both very accessible to vacationers. The state also has many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs available to those who enjoy water recreation. Fertile soil gives the state prime potential for agricultural pursuits, and much of the land is devoted to forestry and pulpwood growing.

South Carolina has a generally mild, humid climate throughout the year, with four distinct seasons. Winter brings an average snowfall accumulation in the northwestern part of the state of 2 inches. This dwindles to an average of 0.1 inches in the southeastern part of the state. Mid-winter temperatures average 45°F , while mid-summer temperatures are around 85° - 90°F. Average monthly precipitation in the state ranges from 3.82 inches in the north central region of the state to 5.76 inches in the mountain area.

Quick, easy travel within and through the Palmetto State is facilitated by the network of interstate highways, which include I-20, I-26, I-77, I-95, and I-85. Towns and cities around these transportation routes are growing at a fast pace and are continuing the state's evolution process from rural communities to urbanized areas.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA CLIMATIC DIVISIONS 1/

DIVISION	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
MOUNTAIN												
Ave. Temperature (1982)	35.0	43.6	51.3	54.0	67.1	70.7	74.0	71.4	65.7	57.4	49.5	45.1
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	39.9	41.4	47.6	57.7	64.9	70.8	73.0	72.5	67.0	58.2	48.5	40.6
Total Precipitation (1982)	9.55	7.71	2.85	7.34	5.60	6.01	7.80	4.60	1.78	6.02	6.28	7.81
Total Precipitation (Normal)	5.72	5.99	7.12	5.67	4.93	5.74	7.47	5.87	5.07	4.78	4.89	5.89
NORTHWEST												
Ave. Temperature (1982)	36.8	46.4	53.6	57.4	70.9	75.0	78.4	75.8	69.5	60.4	51.7	48.0
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	42.8	44.8	51.2	61.2	69.1	76.0	78.4	77.6	71.9	61.8	51.2	43.2
Total Precipitation (1982)	7.59	6.38	2.14	4.31	3.90	4.44	6.29	3.16	1.89	3.08	3.97	5.71
Total Precipitation (Normal)	4.32	4.52	5.63	4.28	3.39	4.18	4.88	4.51	3.82	3.11	3.36	4.28
NORTH CENTRAL												
Ave. Temperature (1982)	37.8	48.1	54.7	58.8	71.4	76.0	79.5	77.2	71.3	61.7	54.5	49.9
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	43.5	45.5	52.2	62.1	70.1	76.8	79.3	78.3	72.7	62.8	52.3	43.9
Total Precipitation (1982)	6.38	5.95	1.80	5.96	3.92	5.72	4.14	4.01	2.22	2.78	3.18	4.52
Total Precipitation (Normal)	3.78	3.74	4.69	3.64	3.23	3.79	5.39	4.74	3.99	2.67	2.72	3.46
NORTHEAST												
Ave. Temperature (1982)	41.0	51.1	56.6	60.5	72.3	77.4	80.1	77.8	72.3	62.4	56.6	52.4
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	45.5	47.4	54.0	63.3	71.1	77.5	80.0	79.0	74.0	64.1	54.2	46.1
Total Precipitation (1982)	5.05	5.50	1.47	5.38	2.57	7.20	6.03	2.63	4.65	5.03	1.49	4.59
Total Precipitation (Normal)	3.14	3.51	4.42	3.23	3.31	4.95	6.28	5.52	4.69	2.88	2.57	3.14
WEST CENTRAL												
Ave. Temperature (1982)	38.7	48.8	56.0	59.9	72.3	76.9	80.2	77.7	71.6	62.2	54.0	50.1
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	44.9	47.0	53.4	63.1	71.0	77.5	79.8	79.1	73.4	63.6	53.3	45.4
Total Precipitation (1982)	5.31	6.23	1.77	5.95	2.70	5.22	4.66	2.84	2.61	3.21	3.19	5.81
Total Precipitation (Normal)	4.05	3.98	5.14	3.97	3.54	3.86	4.88	4.15	3.85	2.59	2.66	3.77
CENTRAL												
Ave. Temperature (1982)	41.0	50.7	57.5	61.0	72.9	77.7	80.3	78.4	72.3	62.9	56.2	52.4
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	46.0	48.2	54.7	64.2	72.1	78.3	80.5	79.6	74.3	64.4	54.4	46.5
Total Precipitation (1982)	4.57	4.70	1.42	5.48	2.22	5.64	7.35	3.94	3.59	2.35	1.78	4.55
Total Precipitation (Normal)	3.22	3.57	4.51	3.44	3.53	4.47	5.81	5.32	4.13	2.72	2.40	3.29
SOUTHERN												
Ave. Temperature (1982)	46.1	53.5	60.4	63.0	73.2	78.9	80.9	79.9	74.1	65.6	60.0	55.9
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	48.6	50.7	56.5	65.0	72.6	78.4	80.6	80.0	75.4	66.3	56.6	49.1
Total Precipitation (1982)	3.35	4.08	2.06	6.20	2.10	10.62	5.93	4.73	4.29	2.16	1.07	4.46
Total Precipitation (Normal)	2.99	3.39	4.63	3.01	3.93	5.27	6.93	5.94	5.01	2.94	2.20	3.07

1/ Normals based on the 30 year period 1941-1970.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Center, Climatological Data, Vol. 84; Annual Summary, South Carolina, 1982.

CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED SOUTH CAROLINA CITIES
1982

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CHARLESTON												
Temperature: 1/												
Ave. Monthly	45.1	51.5	59.2	61.8	72.2	78.8	81.2	80.0	74.5	65.1	60.9	57.0
Ave. Daily Max.	56.6	61.5	70.7	72.6	82.8	86.7	88.9	88.0	82.3	74.2	70.2	66.2
Ave. Daily Min.	33.5	41.5	47.7	50.9	61.5	70.9	73.4	72.0	66.6	55.9	51.6	47.7
Highest Recorded	75	80	88	83	91	96	96	95	91	83	80	81
Lowest Recorded	10	29	29	32	48	63	66	65	54	43	36	29
Precipitation: 2/												
Monthly Total	2.18	3.64	1.26	6.51	3.04	9.16	5.40	4.10	3.92	2.42	1.19	4.20
Greatest in 24 hrs.	.60	1.31	.42	3.73	1.34	4.33	1.95	1.77	2.18	1.82	.35	1.82
Total Snow, Sleet	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:												
Heating Degree Days 3/	611	372	214	132	3	0	0	0	0	102	154	276
Cooling Degree Days	0	2	42	42	232	420	510	475	293	111	36	34
Ave. Rel. Humidity	66.8	77.0	73.8	71.8	76.0	76.8	79.5	79.3	79.5	80.3	76.0	76.5
Ave. Wind Speed 4/	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.5	4.8	6.3	6.1	7.3	7.0	8.5	8.6	8.9
COLUMBIA												
Temperature: 1/												
Ave. Monthly	40.7	49.8	56.5	60.2	72.0	77.4	80.3	77.9	71.8	61.9	55.0	51.3
Ave. Daily Max.	51.5	60.6	69.1	72.1	85.6	87.6	89.9	87.7	82.3	73.7	67.4	61.8
Ave. Daily Min.	29.8	38.9	43.8	48.3	58.4	67.1	70.7	68.0	61.3	50.1	42.5	40.7
Highest Recorded	77	81	89	84	94	94	97	95	91	85	80	77
Lowest Recorded	6	27	25	30	43	57	65	58	44	32	24	19
Precipitation: 2/												
Monthly Total	3.74	4.39	1.65	6.44	2.92	4.23	9.98	5.88	3.32	1.47	2.62	3.72
Greatest in 24 hrs.	.94	1.40	.84	1.60	1.32	1.47	2.75	2.05	1.28	.80	1.01	1.60
Total Snow, Sleet	3.5	.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:												
Heating Degree Days 3/	748	425	283	179	5	0	0	0	18	162	306	440
Cooling Degree Days	0	4	26	39	229	377	484	406	226	74	11	20
Ave. Rel. Humidity	70.5	72.8	70.3	70.3	72.5	77.0	77.3	77.0	77.8	77.8	76.5	77.8
Ave. Wind Speed 4/	7.3	7.2	6.9	8.0	4.9	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.9	7.0
GREENVILLE/SPARTANBURG												
Temperature: 1/												
Ave. Monthly	36.1	45.8	53.3	56.7	70.6	74.2	77.6	75.2	69.8	61.0	52.7	48.3
Ave. Daily Max.	45.8	54.7	64.1	66.8	82.6	82.8	85.6	83.6	79.2	70.9	61.6	56.1
Ave. Daily Min.	26.3	36.8	42.4	46.5	58.6	65.6	69.5	66.7	60.4	51.0	43.7	40.4
Highest Recorded	70	79	82	77	90	89	94	91	91	85	80	72
Lowest Recorded	2	26	21	32	41	58	67	61	42	37	29	20
Precipitation: 2/												
Monthly Total	6.27	5.21	2.77	4.57	6.18	3.32	12.52	1.66	1.44	3.07	4.17	5.02
Greatest in 24 hrs.	3.30	2.46	1.08	1.35	1.50	1.53	3.84	.55	.72	1.38	1.34	1.82
Total Snow, Sleet	7.0	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:												
Heating Degree Days 3/	887	533	365	249	12	0	0	0	24	177	370	515
Cooling Degree Days	0	1	8	6	193	282	396	324	174	58	5	3
Ave. Rel. Humidity	66.0	68.8	65.8	62.8	70.8	74.3	80.0	79.0	76.0	71.8	71.5	71.0
Ave. Wind Speed 4/	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	5.0	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	6.2	5.9

1/ Temperature in degrees Farhrenheit. 2/ Precipitation in inches.
3/ Degree Days base 65°F. 4/ Wind Speed in MPH.
NOTE: T stands for "trace".
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climate Center, Local Climatological Data, Charleston, Columbia, Greenville/Spartanburg, South Carolina, Annual Summaries, 1982.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

United States

In 1983 the U.S. economy breathed in recovery after three years of essentially no growth. It came out of the worst recession since World War II at the end of 1982 and gathered strength throughout 1983. As a result, real Gross National Product (GNP) grew about 6.5 percent over the year--strong progress but not quite up to the average for previous postwar recoveries. By the end of 1983, nonfarm employment had risen some three million from its recession low and topped its prerecession peak of July 1981. Accordingly, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 10.7 percent in December 1982 to 8.2 percent in December 1983. This recovery was achieved while holding inflation to 3.8 percent, its lowest level since 1972.

The consensus is for continued but more moderate growth in 1984. Real GNP should climb around four to five percent over the year, with the first half stronger than the second. Consumers will account for less of that growth, but will still be important. Personal income will continue to register strong gains, giving people more purchasing power. But interest rates face an uncertain future. Should rates rise, individuals will likely hold back on major purchases such as houses and cars, which were the generators of much of the 1983 growth.

Business spending should be a larger factor in 1984's economy. Capital spending has already rebounded to a surprising extent and is showing continued strength. Corporate profits grew in 1983 and are expected to rise even more in 1984. Businesses will therefore have a substantial source of funds without having to go to credit markets. With a good profit outlook, investors may be encouraged about the stock and bond markets, adding more to corporate coffers. Enough slack remains in the economy to allow businesses plenty of room to grow, with inventories still low compared to sales.

Employment accordingly can be expected to show further improvement, although at a slower rate than 1983. With continued growth in consumer and business activity, more workers will be needed. Services and trade will continue to be the primary areas of strength. During 1983, employment was up 1.4 million in those sectors. Manufacturing improvement will be restrained by continuing pressures from imports (up 20 percent from a year ago) and technology. The overall outlook is for unemployment averaging about 8.5 percent in 1984.

Inflation should average around five percent. Prices have already begun rising at faster levels. Wage pressures may start to grow as more people get jobs. Certain foods may be in shorter supply, driving up food costs. Countering these forces should be productivity growth, stable energy prices and a strong dollar. The course of interest rates will play a major role in determining whether inflation will remain subdued.

The primary question underlying the 1984 forecast is the federal budget deficit and its effect on interest rates. Few expect any action to be taken this year to reduce the deficit. Observers are uncertain whether and to what extent deficits will crowd out business borrowing in credit markets by driving up interest rates. Additionally, the rate and pattern of economic growth throughout the year will affect credit demand and, consequently, interest rates. The uncertainties are evident in the wide variety of opinions and forecasts being given about the 1984 economy.

Further complicating the picture is the fact that 1984 is an election year. The question is whether the Federal Reserve Board, under presidential prodding, will loosen the money supply, thereby allowing lower interest rates, more growth, and perhaps higher inflation. Other questions relate to the U.S. as part of a world economy: the dollar exchange rate, trade deficits, recoveries in other countries and debtor nations.

The outlook for the U.S. economy in 1984 is good. But more and more forecasts are being driven off track by unforeseen events and reactions to those events. Therefore, we should be aware that we are part of a complex, global economy and should expect anything to happen to it. We should no longer be surprised at the course of economic events and the degree to which they run counter to predictions.

South Carolina

South Carolina benefited with the rest of the nation from recovery in 1983. Employment rose from a recession low of 1,273,800 in January 1983 to 1,348,300 in December. All sectors had gains, with manufacturing up from its low point of 352,400 in January to 370,500 by December. The unemployment rate fell sharply from its recession high of 12.7 percent in January to 7.7 percent in December. With more people working, incomes increased; real weekly earnings of South Carolina workers climbed from $93.00 in January to $99.68 in December. Much of the increased income went for purchases of goods, with real retail sales up from $410 million in January to $513 million in November.

Many areas of the state's economy were still feeling effects from the recession and other economic forces (import competition, etc.). According to State Development Board data, a total of 31 plants closed in 1983, putting 3,800 people out of work. Textile and apparel plants accounted for 17 of those firms and about 2,700 workers. Over 3,000 additional employees lost their jobs due to permanent layoffs in 1983.

Countering those cutbacks were a total of 786 new and expanded plant announcements, up from 690 in 1982. That represented a total of 11,281 jobs, compared to 11,653 in 1982. Total investment was down from $2.4 billion to $1.3 billion. That translated to nine jobs created for each $1 million invested in 1983, up from five in 1982. New plant activity picked up as the year progressed, with 49 new plants announced, representing 4,092 jobs and $360 million in investments, or about 11 jobs per $1 million invested. The 1983 trend was a continuation of that begun in the 1970's of more expansion activity by existing South Carolina firms than new plant development. It was also a reversal of the trend toward more investment in capital than new jobs.

Entering 1984, the state economy faces good prospects, mainly because of the momentum of the national economy. Indeed, 1984 looks to be the first year of economic expansion in South Carolina since 1979. The state's economic indicators support this view with a string of several increases going into 1984.

Manufacturing should continue to regain some of the 45,000 jobs it lost during the recession. Continued increases in consumer and capital spending mean continued demand for manufactured goods. The durable goods sector should be particularly strong, especially if interest rates remain stable or decrease. Builders are still building large numbers of houses, 1983 home buyers are looking for household furnishings, and demand for cars remains strong.

Those factors should also lead to further improvement in the textile industry. Profits are increasing and plant operating rates are above 80 percent as the industry has strived to compete with foreign producers. But textile firms are meeting their challenge with technology instead of people. Domestic textile producers have been investing 85 percent of their cash flow in new machinery for the past few years. The result has been the second highest productivity growth rate (4 percent annually) over the last 10 years among all industrial sectors. This trend is continuing, meaning a brighter outlook, particularly for larger textile companies who can afford large capital investments. The trend does not hold much hope for many small firms and textile workers. State textile employment should grow a few thousand in 1984 due to cyclical forces but will remain far below prerecession levels.

Construction should have another good year. Housing starts are forecast to drop from 1983 heights but still remain at a strong level. Nonresidential building could pick up some of the slack, particularly in metropolitan areas. The key for this industry is, of course, interest rates. People have come to accept current rate levels as normal. But any increase above those levels will likely depress building demand substantially.

Tourism should see continued growth in 1984. Subdued inflation, particularly in gasoline costs, is the key. People have more real income (after inflation and taxes) and see stable travel costs. So, the motivation for travel is strong. With continued development of tourist facilities, South Carolina is attracting more visitors (and residents) and holding them for longer periods. Added strength comes from increased development and promotion of non-coastal areas.

It appears that the state is moving to insure that future years have outlooks as bright as 1984's. It is continuing to diversify its economy, with the service sector quickly increasing its share. Education improvement is a priority. Particularly encouraging is the attitude of state officials toward economic development. The emphasis now is on business development, especially small business, not just industrial development. The State Development Board has set up the Business Assistance for Service and Industry Center and sponsored the Small Business Industry and Growth Exposition. The South Carolina Research Authority has begun operation and formulated a program. The Jobs Economic Development Authority is making loans to small and minority businesses. The Agriculture Department's push for development of the food processing industry in the state has already borne fruit. And the state and Control Data Corp. have contracted to develop three small business and technology centers similar to one in Charleston.

Efforts such as those mentioned above must continue if South Carolina hopes to keep pace with the economic changes that are being faced. Many old ways of doing things will no longer be adequate as the economy's structure changes. The expanding economy of 1984 will provide an excellent opportunity for moving forward with progressive efforts to meet future challenges.

COMPARISON OF 1973-75 AND 1981-82 RECESSIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

While both the 1973-75 and 1981-82 recessions were of approximately the same duration, the 1981-82 downturn affected more industries than the earlier decline (as seen in the dispersion table below). However, the 1981-82 slide was not as deep as the 1973-75 drop. Both the leading and coincident indexes did not fall as sharply in the later period. The unemployment rate rose by only about half as much as previously, with total nonfarm employment not falling quite as much as in 1973-75. The reduction in nonfarm job openings unfilled was much less in 1981-82 than 1973-75. In short, while the 1981-82 recession was spread over more industries than the 1973-75 downturn, it did not cut as deeply into those industries as the earlier decline. The result was that the overall labor market in South Carolina held up better in the latest slide than the previous one.

Also, real weekly earnings fell insignificantly in 1981-82 compared to a decrease of almost $9.00 in 1973-75. The better job and wage picture in 1981-82 helped account for increases in residential construction, real retail sales and new car registrations over the period (these indicators fell in 1973-75).

The following table examines three different measures of recessions--duration, dispersion, and depth.

DURATION 1/

November 1973-March 1975--16 months
July 1981-November 1982--16 months

DISPERSION

Average number of 11 major industry divisions in South Carolina with monthly declines in employment over recession's duration:

1973-75	4.7
1981-82	6.4

DEPTH 2/

INDICATOR (seasonally adjusted)	CHANGE 1973-75 NET	1973-75 %	1981-82 NET	1981-82 %
Leading Index	-24.1	--	-11.9	--
Average Mfg. Workweek (hrs.)	-2.8	-6.9	-1.5	-3.7
Initial Claims for Unemployment Ins.	+9,988	+557.4	+9,187	+131.8
Nonfarm Job Openings Unfilled	-7,948	-58.3	-1,790	-29.4
Total Unemployment Rate	+5.9	--	+3.3	--
Ratio of Weeks Claimed for Unemployment Benefits to Covered Employment	+7.7	--	+3.8	--
Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid (thous.$)	+15,223	+811.0	+10,201	+89.5
New Business Incorporations	+2	+0.9	-28	-6.9
Residential Construction (dwelling units)	-953	-35.0	+181	+11.2
Coincident Index	-30.9	--	-22.7	--
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (thous.)	-43.6	-4.3	-42.8	-3.6
Durables Mfg. Employment (thous.)	-12.8	-12.5	-15.5	-12.6
Textiles & Related Employment (thous.)	-43.8	-19.4	-24.9	-12.4
Average Weekly Manhours in Mfg. (thous.)	-2,399	-22.6	-1,810	-14.4
Real Weekly Earnings ($)	-8.78	-9.5	-0.33	-0.4
Retail Sales Deflated by the Consumer Price Index (mill. $)	-33.8	-6.8	+42.6	+3.1
New Car Registrations	-4,220	-40.1	+402	+4.8
Nonresidential Construction (sq. ft.)	-895	-47.5	-944	-66.0

1/ Durations of the recessions, with beginning and ending points determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

2/ Indicators are South Carolina leading and coincident composite indexes of economic indicators and their components. Change is from November 1973 to March 1975 and July 1981 to November 1982.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S $15 BILLION ECONOMY

With four of every five dollars generated by the private sector, South Carolina's industries paid more than $15 billion in both 1981 and 1982 in wages and salaries to employees. This $15 billion economy is the result of substantial growth in the past ten years, with the largest wage increases occurring in the most recent five-year period. Between 1972 and 1977, total wages in the state rose 69.9%. The comparable upturn between 1977 and 1982 was 94.2%. This latter hike reflected both considerable inflationary influences as well as a 30.8% climb in employment over the period.

These wage and employment advances are not being shared equally by all industry divisions, however. Take manufacturing, for example. Although manufacturing remains a dominant force in the state, its importance slipped in comparison with other industries. In 1972, almost half of all jobs in the private sector were a product of manufacturing; by 1982, the manufacturing percentage had dropped to 39.5%. Still, South Carolina had the second largest concentration of manufacturing in the nation. Wages paid out in manufacturing did not slow as rapidly as employment, since inflation helped to ease the overall economic loss of jobs. In the five years between 1977 and 1982, total employee compensation rose 45.5% in all manufacturing areas while employment declined 4.4%.

Despite the decreasing role of manufacturing, some of the higher paying jobs in the state can be found in this industry. In fact, the average weekly wage in manufacturing in 1982 was $298. The comparable figure for all of the private sector was $262.

Within manufacturing, several groups should be discussed further. Probably the most important is textile mill products. Obviously, the trend in this industry's employment has been down in recent years. Accounting for more than one of every five jobs in South Carolina in 1972, that ratio was reduced to one of every eight jobs by 1982--and that percentage continues to fall. Nevertheless, this industry cannot be overlooked, since it was responsible for 13.2% of all wages paid in private industry in 1982.

Automation remains the key to a healthy textile industry as import competition becomes more and more of a problem. The slackened domestic demand, which has helped cause a 20% slide in textile employment since 1977, should not be as severe over the next few years.

Outside of the textile-related realm, results of the past ten years in manufacturing were more positive. The single largest upturn occurred in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, an industry which comprised only 0.6% of wages paid in 1972. This percentage had grown to 3.1% in 1982. These figures reflected a 450.9% rise in wages paid in the first five years of the period and a 158.9% increase in the final five years. Substantial plant expansion and the entrance of new firms into the state explain much of the huge advance. Other consistent growth was evident in the machinery, except electrical, and electric and electronic equipment industries, with most of the growth in the early 1970's. Together, these two groups issued 6.5% of all private payroll checks in 1982.

Another fairly successful area of manufacturing during the ten years preceding 1983 was chemicals and allied products. Even though the rate of employment growth fell from 7.2% between 1972 and 1977 to 1.9% between 1977 and 1982, high wages continued to make chemicals an important industry in South Carolina. With total wages in this group increasing more than 12% a year from 1972 to 1982, the average weekly wage was running at $444 by 1982, one of the highest industry levels in the state.

Generally in nonmanufacturing, growth was the key word. The exception was construction. Construction's share of employment in South Carolina decreased from 8.5% in 1972 to 7.0% ten years later. As a wage producer, construction saw a similar decline although employee wages remained above the average for all of private industry. By and large, construction's decreasing influence on the Palmetto State's economy resulted from increased usage of prefabricated buildings and continued technological improvements in construction procedures which cut back both manpower and time requirements. By the end of the ten-year period, exceptionally high interest rates also caused their share of problems for the industry.

More fortunate than construction was trade. With both wholesale trade and retail trade gaining ground, overall the industry produced several positive developments between 1972 and 1982. Wages in the wholesale sector reflected employment advances as the proportion of total wages paid in the private sector rose from 6.0% in 1972 to 6.8% in 1982. In the retail arena, trends were more mixed. While employment growth was steady over the ten years and finally accounted for one of every five jobs in the state by 1982, wages were not so promising. Retail salaries and wages as a percentage of total wages paid in the private sector in the state actually declined from 12.5% to 12.1% over the same time period.

Eating and drinking places mirrored national developments, and displayed tremendous growth. One of every two meals is now eaten outside of the home due to changed family structures and the increased participation of females in the labor force. Reflecting these shifts in social behavior, employment in eating and drinking places climbed 70.3% between 1972 and 1977, and 39.5% from 1977 to 1982. Total wages paid by this industry also showed sharp hikes over the comparable periods with respective upturns of 139.2% and 99.9%. These increases were accomplished despite an average weekly wage which has been, and will continue to be, the lowest of any industry in the state. With the tourist industry promising an even greater employment impact on South Carolina's economy, the eating-and-drinking-place industry should certainly be a beneficiary. Already in the ten years preceding 1983, the number of restaurant jobs in South Carolina rose from one of every 33 jobs to one of every 18 jobs, and all prospects point to more of the same. The specter of low wages still hangs overhead, however.

Finance, insurance, and real estate proved to be a consistent growth industry for the state over the 1970's and into the 1980's. Generating more than $700 million into South Carolina's economy through wages and salaries, this industry saw its share of private sector wages increase from 4.9% in 1972 to 5.7% in 1982. This rise paralleled the expansion in the industry work force over the same period. All components of the financial and real estate areas shared in the positive movements with banks, savings and loans, and insurance companies producing the most stable uptrends. Jobs in the real estate arena fluctuated to a greater degree than did other groups with the industry; however, the total 1982 real estate payroll managed to increase 14 times above that of 1972!

The greatest strides of any major industry division during the period occurred in services. Substantial wage and employment advances were evident throughout all ten years from 1972 to 1982. Even though wages in service jobs were generally lower than the average, one seventh of the state's private sector payroll was generated by this industry by the end of the period. The rise in service employment was actually more dramatic in South Carolina than in the nation as a whole. The percentage of private sector workers who were employed in services surged from 10.7% in 1972 to 13.0% in 1977 to 16.1% in 1982.

Three areas in particular were responsible for the appreciable gains in services. First, the tourist dollar, which has come to mean so much to the Palmetto State, was tied closely to expansion within hotels and other lodging places. Almost quadrupling from 1972, the hotel/motel payroll reached $121,616,582 in 1982. This industry's influence is projected to accelerate even more with hotel convention centers planned or built in all major metropolitan areas, and lodging expansion continuing along the Grand Strand and in Hilton Head.

The second industry group to undergo a substantial pickup in services was business services. Most of this hike in employment and wage creation came in the 1977-1982 period. That five-year period produced a 69.0% increase in jobs and a 180.2% advance in wage payouts. The upsurge in business services is not expected to slow, due primarily to accelerating demand for data processing services, and general management and consulting firms.

The final area of services which experienced significant growth over the ten years was the health sector. Recent results have been impressive. In 1972, one of every 44 jobs in the state was health-related; by 1982, that ratio was one of every 24! Even more importantly, the health payroll had increased to over a half billion dollars in South Carolina by 1982 to account for one of every $22 of wages and salaries paid in the state. Several factors have combined to bring about this positive situation. Such factors include an aging population that requires more health care; higher incomes; a larger population base; better and more widespread insurance coverage; and more public awareness of good health practices in general.

In summary, the predictions of a service-dominated economy appear to be coming true. Reliance on manufacturing continues to slip although a strong manufacturing base is vital for overall economic health in the state. The future is especially bright for amusements and recreational services; restaurants; lodging places; health services; and selected manufacturing industries which are able to tap into the technical revolution currently sweeping the nation. Even though the mix of South Carolina's industrial economy is bound to change, the state's employment situation looks promising.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY OVER FIVE-YEAR PERIODS
1972 to 1977, and 1977 to 1982
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	Percentage Change from 1972 to 1977		Percentage Change from 1977 to 1982	
Industry	Wages	Employment	Wages	Employment
Construction	+ 56.6%	+ 7.7%	+ 51.7%	- 1.9%
Manufacturing	+ 62.8%	+ 7.9%	+ 45.5%	- 4.4%
Textile Mill Products	+ 40.5%	- 4.1%	+ 15.3%	- 20.0%
Apparel and other Textile Products	+ 46.6%	+ 0.2%	+ 44.4%	- 1.2%
Chemicals and Allied Products	+ 65.4%	+ 7.2%	+ 61.0%	+ 1.9%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	+450.9%	+237.3%	+158.9%	+ 53.4%
Machinery, Except Electrical	+111.3%	+ 42.3%	+ 53.3%	+ 3.7%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.	+107.3%	+ 31.6%	+ 85.4%	+ 23.8%
Transportation and Public Utilities	+ 74.5%	+ 12.9%	+ 93.5%	+ 22.6%
Communciation	+ 85.6%	+ 14.7%	+ 78.4%	+ 14.0%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	+ 64.1%	+ 7.7%	+170.1%	+ 55.5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	+ 73.6%	+ 26.1%	+ 59.6%	+ 15.9%
Wholesale Trade	+ 85.2%	+ 29.4%	+ 67.5%	+ 14.8%
Retail Trade	+ 68.1%	+ 25.2%	+ 55.5%	+ 16.2%
General Merchandise Stores	+ 27.7%	- 9.1%	+ 41.5%	+ 5.4%
Food Stores	+ 89.3%	+ 35.5%	+ 60.6%	+ 18.9%
Eating and Drinking Places	+139.2%	+ 70.3%	+ 99.9%	+ 39.9%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	+ 71.8%	+ 28.4%	+ 82.9%	+ 22.1%
Banking	+ 74.2%	+ 31.1%	+ 88.7%	+ 24.8%
Services	+ 97.8%	+ 41.5%	+102.5%	+ 35.4%
Hotels, Motels, and other Lodging Places	+106.4%	+ 48.8%	+ 78.6%	+ 20.4%
Business Services	+ 37.9%	+ 30.8%	+180.2%	+ 69.0%
Health Services	+147.5%	+ 70.2%	+110.1%	+ 34.9%

Source: ES-202 SCESC

TABLE II

WAGES BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE WAGES
-1972, 1977, 1982-
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Wages 1972	1977	1982
Construction	8.9%	8.2%	7.8%
Manufacturing	51.4%	49.6%	44.9%
Textile Mill Products	22.2%	18.4%	13.2%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.3%	3.7%	3.4%
Chemical and Allied Products	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	0.6%	1.9%	3.1%
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.3%	4.1%	3.9%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%
Transportation and Public Utilities	6.4%	6.6%	8.0%
Communciation	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.8%	1.7%	2.8%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18.5%	19.0%	18.9%
Wholesale Trade	6.0%	6.5%	6.8%
Retail Trade	12.5%	12.5%	12.1%
General Merchandise Stores	2.5%	1.9%	1.7%
Food Stores	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%
Eating and Drinking Places	1.3%	1.8%	2.3%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.9%	5.0%	5.7%
Banking	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%
Services	9.3%	10.9%	13.7%
Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Business Services	1.6%	1.3%	2.2%
Health Services	2.4%	3.5%	4.6%

Source: ES-202
SCESC

TABLE III

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
- 1972, 1977, 1982-
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Employment		
	1972	1977	1982
Construction	8.5%	7.8%	7.0%
Manufacturing	48.9%	45.2%	39.5%
Textile Mill Products	21.3%	17.5%	12.8%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.3%	5.4%	4.9%
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	0.5%	1.5%	2.1%
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7%	3.3%	3.1%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%
Transportation and Public Utilities	5.0%	4.9%	5.4%
Communication	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	21.9%	23.7%	25.1%
Wholesale Trade	4.6%	5.2%	5.4%
Retail Trade	17.3%	18.6%	19.7%
General Merchandise Stores	3.8%	3.0%	2.9%
Food Stores	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%
Eating and Drinking Places	3.0%	4.4%	5.6%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.2%	4.7%	5.2%
Banking	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%
Services	10.7%	13.0%	16.1%
Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%
Business Services	1.7%	1.9%	2.9%
Health Services	2.3%	3.4%	4.2%

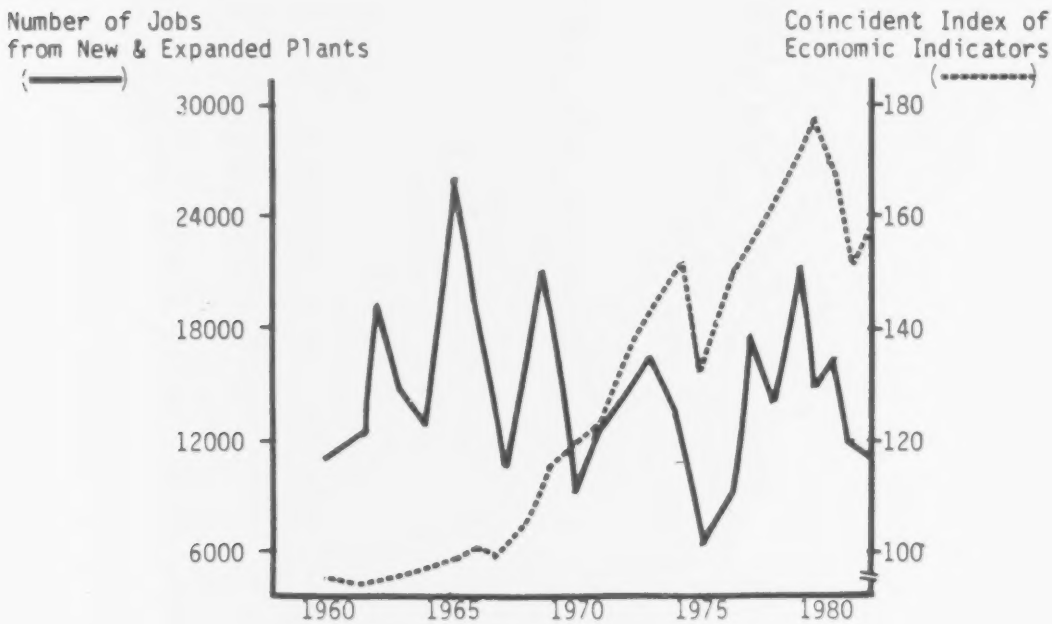
Source: ES-202
SCESC

NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Historical Trends

Historically, the number of jobs generated from new and expanded plants tracks very closely with state-wide economic trends. The graph below illustrates this phenomenon by comparing jobs from new and expanded plants to the coincident index of economic indicators for South Carolina from 1960-1983.

During the 1960-1983 time period, the number of jobs from new and expanded plants ranged from a low of 6,020 in calendar year 1975 to a record high 26,447 in 1965.



Recent Developments

During January and February 1984, announcements were made concerning 8 new and 8 expanded manufacturing plants across the state. It is unusual for the number of new plant announcements in the state to equal those for expanded plants in a given period. Looking at annual trends in the state, only once since 1954 have new plant announcements equalled or exceeded expansion announcements over a year--in 1959, 80 new plants and 77 expansions were reported. Since 1977, there have been at least five times as many expansions as new plant announcements on an annual basis.

The announcements f r January and February were also above average in terms of number of jobs per plant announced over the two-month period (including those with no employment information available). Looking at annual state-wide trends, it is revealed that the last time this level was reached was 1976, with an average of 63 employees per firm announcement.

The following tables present information on new and expanded plants in South Carolina--both for January and February 1984, as well as annually from 1960 through 1983.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS--JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1984
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

JANUARY

NEW/ EXPANDED	COMPANY	LOCATION	EMPLOYMENT	PRODUCT
New	AVX Corp.	Charleston	500	Capacitor Chips
New	GFT Inc.	Chester	85	Glass Fiber
Expanded	Carolina Metals Inc.	Barnwell	15	Depleted Uranium Metal
New	Kimlor Mills Inc.	Orangeburg	40	Waterbed Sheets
New	Morris Bean & Co.	Clinton	20	Rotors & Hydraulic Components
Expanded	G E Ceramics	Laurens	---	Technical Ceramic
Expanded	Venture Chemical Inc.	Lobeco	---	Chemical Intermediates
Expanded	Messer Mirror Corp.	Greer	30	Mirrors

FEBRUARY

New	Whitlock Combing Co.	Allendale	45	Treating Raw Wool
Expanded	Mitchell Mfg. Co.	Belton	45	Curtains, Bedspreads
Expanded	Textube Corp.	Greer	18	Plastic Containers
New	Precision Valve Corp.	Travelers Rest	50	Plastic Molds; Tool & Die
New	North American Film Corp.	Spartanburg	25	Garment Bags
Expanded	Bausch & Lomb Inc.	Greenville	20	Ophthalmic Solutions
Expanded	General Electric	Greenville	---	Gas Turbines
New	Alco Manufacturing Co.	Anderson	35	Auto Seat Covers

SOURCE: S.C. State Development Board

SOUTH CAROLINA NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS
BY CALENDAR YEARS

YEAR	NEW			EXPANDED			TOTAL		
	NO. PLANTS	NO. JOBS	INVESTMENT ($000's)	NO. PLANTS	NO. JOBS	INVESTMENT ($000's)	NO. PLANTS	NO. JOBS	INVESTMENT ($000's)
1960	53	NA	$ 106,881	98	NA	$ 102,878	151	11,792	$ 209,759
1961	61	NA	92,898	126	NA	124,779	187	13,380	217,677
1962	85	NA	115,745	102	NA	95,050	187	18,483	210,795
1963	61	8,306	155,574	101	6,548	108,634	162	14,854	264,208
1964	59	7,412	95,748	120	6,547	185,466	179	13,959	281,214
1965	83	14,236	368,141	143	12,211	231,865	226	26,447	600,006
1966	75	12,186	329,245	127	6,538	179,767	202	18,724	509,012
1967	45	5,680	203,876	104	5,496	101,921	149	11,176	305,797
1968	80	10,371	359,140	121	9,400	276,477	201	19,771	635,617
1969	87	12,384	392,280	136	7,834	314,009	223	20,218	706,289
1970	53	5,917	121,835	82	4,613	197,621	135	10,530	319,456
1971	32	3,773	149,534	112	8,499	323,857	144	12,272	473,391
1972	77	7,306	180,763	85	6,143	321,800	162	13,449	502,563
1973	68	10,429	705,485	97	5,233	524,205	165	15,662	1,229,690
1974	62	6,568	273,220	101	6,086	392,835	163	12,654	666,055
1975	53	4,537	246,314	80	1,483	265,131	133	6,020	511,445
1976	50	5,221	209,840	101	4,311	277,845	151	9,532	487,685
1977	54	7,127	596,373	594	10,475	638,798	648	17,602	1,235,171
1978	75	6,977	208,833	395	7,196	648,400	470	14,173	857,233
1979	109	11,691	618,558	617	9,907	922,577	726	21,598	1,541,135
1980	79	8,093	507,257	596	6,437	1,008,386	675	14,530	1,515,643
1981	72	6,605	1,161,485	661	9,344	1,232,667	733	15,949	2,394,152
1982	46	3,251	587,216	644	8,402	1,807,028	690	11,653	2,394,244
1983	49	4,092	359,985	737	7,189	926,660	786	11,281	1,286,645

NA = Not Available

SOURCE: Planning and Research Division, S.C. State Development Board

STATE AND NATIONAL TRENDS

THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina is currently experiencing many of the dynamic economic changes that are occurring nationwide. These technological and demographic changes are causing numerous shifts in the structure of the labor force. Workers are continually being displaced as a result of domestic and international competition, automation, and the ongoing transition to a service-based economy. In addition, changes in the growth rate, composition, and attitudes of the work force are creating mismatches between employer needs and worker availability.

In light of the many changes taking place, it has become a major challenge for South Carolina's economy to generate enough new jobs that match skills of the available work force. There is increasing evidence that small business plays a vital role in the job development efforts in the state. During the recent four-year period from 1977-1980, South Carolina firms with fewer than 250 employees created nearly 84,470 jobs, as compared to the approximately 44,450 created by larger businesses. The largest proportion of these small business jobs were in firms employing fewer than 20 people (excluding the self-employed).

The actual criteria for consideration as a "small business," as determined by the Small Business Administration, vary according to the type of business. Approximately 95% of the private businesses in South Carolina have been categorized as small businesses. Most recent estimates indicate a total of nearly 59,000 small businesses are located in the state, employing 56% of the state's private labor force. These businesses pay over $6.6 billion in annual wages, representing one half of all private wages paid in South Carolina 1/. As demonstrated by these statistics, small business is an extremely vital component of the state's economy. In addition to improving job opportunities, small businesses often increase productivity in South Carolina. They can introduce new products and services within shorter development times than established firms. Also, they provide more choices of products and services, and create new markets and jobs more rapidly, because they are often innovators in their fields.

South Carolina was one of the first states in the nation to recognize the economic importance of the small business and develop a local program of coordinated assistance. In June 1978, four state-supported colleges and universities joined together to form a consortium known as the Small Business Development Center (SBDC). The four consortium schools are Clemson University, South Carolina State College, University of South Carolina, and Winthrop College.

The network of eight SBDC centers staffs consultants, graduate students, university/college faculty, and active and retired executives who make up consulting teams to aid small business managers. They provide all types of services, ranging from start-up and loan assistance to accounting and advertising coordination. When assistance in highly technical or specialized areas is needed, the SBDC calls upon experts in private industry, government, and education centers for advice. These services are provided to existing and potential small businesses free of charge.

The SBDC staff also serve as a source of referral to local and national agencies which can further assist small business entrepreneurs. For more information, contact your nearest SBDC office (addresses and phone numbers are in the appendix of this report). Other local agencies providing small business assistance are also listed in the Appendix of this report.

The outlook for the future of small business in South Carolina is extremely favorable. As the state continues its emphasis on economic development strategies, it should devote more of its resources to creating an improved climate for entrepreneurship and small business formation. One recent encouraging project which should hold potential for the future is the Business and Technology Center (BTC) established in Charleston in early 1983. The BTC is a 250,000 square foot center (formerly a cotton mill), which houses more than 100 new small businesses. The tenants share expenses for such things as personnel, inventory control, word processing, and photocopying services. This joint venture of the City of Charleston and Control Data Corporation, a Minneapolis-based computer manufacturer, has created more than 350 new jobs. It has also reduced the failure rate of its new small businesses from the national average of 84% to less than 15%. Between 7 and 10 new businesses are moving into the Charleston BTC each month. The project has been so successful that Control Data is presently looking into expanding the BTC "incubator" program into 4 or 5 other major South Carolina cities.

1/ Statistics are from the 1982 Annual Report of the Small Business Development Center of South Carolina.

TOURISM HIGHLIGHTS

Not only is the manufacturing sector vitally important to the State of South Carolina, but the tourist industry, second largest in South Carolina, also helps create many jobs and generates a substantial amount of revenue. Thus, tourism serves as a stimulus for building a strong economy in South Carolina.

A strong economy in our state is vital to the needs of our citizens. So, in order to help meet these needs (i.e. jobs, income), more emphasis is being placed on the trade and service markets, especially toward a service-based economy.

In 1982, travel spending in South Carolina was highest in the food service category, with $847.2 million spent. Also, as a result of travel in South Carolina, the food service industry generated the largest amount of payroll and created the most jobs in 1982.

In terms of counties, Horry County recorded the largest amount of travel expenditures, highest amount of travel payroll, and greatest number of travel-generated jobs in 1982. This is evident in the growth of the hotel/ lodging accommodations along the Grand Strand, especially within the last 10 years. Of the 68,163 travel-generated jobs in South Carolina in 1982, Horry County accounted for 40% of these positions. Another coastal county, Charleston, was second in the state in travel expenditures, travel payroll generated, and number of jobs created by travel.

A subsidiary effect of the growing tourism industry in South Carolina has been increased construction activity. The emergence of the condominium on the coast of the state has been a large economic boost. Besides providing start-up jobs in construction and related areas (i.e. real estate, appliances), condominiums provide the space for new tax-paying full and/or part-time residents of the state. In the three coastal counties of Beaufort, Charleston, and Horry, construction employment over the last 10 years has climbed 12% and trade employment has jumped 69%.

The rebound in the economy should help tourism have a big year in 1984. The decline in inflation along with stable gasoline prices should lead to more travel, especially among South Carolinians. Tourism promotional efforts throughout the state have and will continue to play a major part in attracting people to South Carolina.

The near future will witness continued development of tourist facilities in South Carolina. While the coastal areas will still provide the greatest economic impact, new emphasis will be placed on increased development and promotion of non-coastal areas.

U.S. RESIDENT TRAVEL SPENDING IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY CATEGORY, 1982

EXPENDITURES CATEGORY	EXPENDITURE ($ MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	$ 194.3	7.8
AUTO TRANSPORTATION	547.2	22.2
LODGING	463.5	18.8
FOODSERVICE	847.2	34.4
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION	203.8	8.3
INCIDENTALS	210.2	8.5
TOTALS	$ 2,465.3	100.0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

TRAVEL-GENERATED PAYROLL IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY CATEGORY, 1982

INDUSTRY CATEGORY	PAYROLL ($ MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	$ 45.2	9.5
AUTO TRANSPORTATION	30.8	6.5
LODGING	108.2	22.7
FOODSERVICE	205.6	43.2
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION	52.2	11.0
GENERAL RETAIL TRADE	29.2	6.1
TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT	4.6	1.0
TOTALS	$ 475.8	100.0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

TRAVEL-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY CATEGORY, 1982

INDUSTRY CATEGORY	EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	2,941	4.3
AUTO TRANSPORTATION	3,377	5.0
LODGING	13,796	20.2
FOODSERVICE	37,410	54.9
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION	6,594	9.7
GENERAL RETAIL TRADE	3,709	5.4
TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT	336	0.5
TOTALS	68,163	100.0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

TRAVEL-GENERATED TAX REVENUE IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1982

LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT	TAX REVENUE ($ MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF TAX REVENUE COLLECTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FEDERAL	$ 84.8	2.0
STATE	113.5	5.8
LOCAL	12.8	2.0
OVERALL	$ 211.1	3.1

SOURCE: U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER.

IMPACT OF TRAVEL ON SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, 1982

	Total Travel Expenditures (Thousands)	Travel Generated Payroll (Thousands)	Travel Generated Employment (Jobs)	State Tax Receipts (Thousands)	Local Tax Receipts (Thousands)
Abbeville	$ 1,586	$ 235	27	$ 39	$ 5
Aiken	20,833	3,873	569	1,025	87
Allendale	2,559	480	74	130	11
Anderson	27,594	5,017	722	1,322	120
Bamberg	2,867	503	72	116	12
Barnwell	4,665	843	127	231	20
Beaufort	175,142	33,793	5,218	8,860	832
Berkeley	14,419	2,715	416	717	64
Calhoun	555	70	6	10	2
Charleston	276,302	52,918	6,832	10,867	1,266
Cherokee	6,496	1,160	174	325	33
Chester	3,196	549	81	157	13
Chesterfield	3,124	502	69	137	12
Clarendon	16,896	3,094	458	747	70
Colleton	29,357	5,618	870	1,486	126
Darlington	7,186	1,292	194	359	34
Dillon	23,271	4,426	684	1,177	109
Dorchester	11,666	2,191	325	586	54
Edgefield	1,919	280	37	85	6
Fairfield	1,338	226	33	64	6
Florence	117,928	22,902	3,305	5,558	558
Georgetown	34,007	6,185	901	1,472	141
Greenville	207,466	42,510	5,468	8,710	1,078
Greenwood	15,861	2,974	438	763	75
Hampton	1,052	160	22	48	4
Horry	940,783	180,003	27,424	45,885	5,615
Jasper	37,266	7,254	1,128	1,888	164
Kershaw	11,147	2,045	300	523	50
Lancaster	7,048	1,250	187	348	28
Laurens	10,816	1,965	297	543	48
Lee	1,146	196	29	55	5
Lexington	71,049	13,929	1,751	2,743	318
McCormick	770	144	22	39	3
Marion	6,198	1,036	140	222	24
Marlboro	4,955	895	135	248	22
Newberry	6,329	1,096	160	301	27
Oconee	6,266	1,058	150	272	25
Orangeburg	40,677	7,666	1,170	2,063	186
Pickens	24,316	4,471	678	1,197	120
Richland	160,523	34,156	4,103	6,508	787
Saluda	430	58	7	19	1
Spartanburg	64,068	12,353	1,642	2,782	298
Sumter	24,737	4,582	688	1,241	122
Union	1,910	316	45	88	8
Williamsburg	4,474	773	114	128	17
York	33,151	6,033	870	1,453	144
State Total	$2,465,347	$475,796	68,163	$113,535	$12,750

Source: U. S. Travel Data Center, The Economic Impact of Travel in South Carolina, 1982.

THE IMPACT OF "HIGH TECHNOLOGY" IN SOUTH CAROLINA

High technology has been touted as everything from economic savior to overrated ambiguity. Some proclaim it as the foundation of another industrial revolution that will profoundly change our work and leisure. Others see high technology as a vague concept whose impact on the work force will not be great. Before considering where it will lead South Carolina, it would be useful to examine the current status of high technology in the state.

The first step is to define the term "high technology." A specific definition might recognize the spreading impact of high technology in all manufacturing industries (e.g. textile plants' increasing reliance on computer controlled machinery) and service sectors (e.g. business and home computer retailers). However, high technology firms are most commonly defined as those manufacturing "sophisticated" products, employing an above-average level of scientific and technical workers, and/or devoting an above-average portion of sales to research and development. Using this consensus definition, certain industrial groups have been identified as high technology in South Carolina. They are: chemicals and allied products (SIC 28), nonelectrical machinery (SIC 35), electrical machinery (SIC 36), transportation equipment (SIC 37), and special instruments (SIC 38).

Employment in the state's high technology industries grew from 76,000 in 1973 to 92,000 in 1983, a growth rate of 21 percent, compared to 17 percent for all private industries. Accordingly, high tech accounted for a slightly greater portion of total state private employment in 1983 (9.6 percent) than 1973 (9.3 percent). The number of firms in the high technology group rose from 580 in 1973 to 1,004 in 1983, a gain of 73 percent, compared to 59 percent for all South Carolina private firms. High tech firms tended to grow smaller over the 10-year period. In 1973, 70 percent of the state's high tech firms employed fewer than 50 people (compared to 95 percent of all state private firms). In 1982 (latest data available), 75 percent of high tech firms had under 50 workers (compared to 95 percent of all private firms).

High technology has had a healthy impact on wages in South Carolina. The state's high tech firms paid an average weekly wage of $365 in 1983, or 131 percent of the $279 average paid by all private firms in the state. High tech wages were up 142 percent from 1973's $151, while all private industries' wages increased 113 percent from $131. With a higher employment growth rate and a growing wage differential, high tech accounted for a larger portion of the state's total private annual payroll in 1983 (14 percent) than in 1973 (12 percent).

It should be remembered that the definition of high technology used here is limited to certain manufacturing industries. As suggested earlier, the spreading impact of computer and other technologies across various economic sectors opens the definition of high technology industries to serious debate. Also, certain firms in the industries included here may not meet the noted standards for high technology.

Nevertheless, certain trends stand out with implications for further development of high technology in South Carolina. High technology is not a provider of tremendous employment growth. The employment growth rate in high technology was not much greater than the total private employment growth rate over the 1973-83 period. High technology provided only 16,000 of 140,000 private jobs added during that period. Therefore, high technology should not be overly relied upon as a source of new jobs for the state.

On the other hand, high technology clearly offers high quality jobs. High tech firms pay significantly higher wages than others and the differential is growing. High tech firms are also generally more recession-resistant and make South Carolina more so by helping to diversify its economy.

One possible way to develop high technology jobs would be to foster entrepreneurship. As noted earlier, high tech firms have been getting smaller--130 workers in each firm in 1973 compared to 92 in 1983. This trend corresponds with the rapid developments in high technology which naturally favor decentralized, quick-responding small firms. Therefore, South Carolina might do well in developing and attracting high technology firms by creating a favorable climate for small business in general. Several steps in this direction have already been taken (e.g. creation of the Jobs/Economic Development Authority, establishment of Small Business Incubation Centers, and encouragement of venture capital financing). It can be expected that many small business developers will continue to take advantage of the myriad opportunities which have opened and are opening in high technology.

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

People change jobs. A recent national study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that only four out of ten workers have been employed with the same employer for over five years. Turnover in jobs is a function of many factors: career advancement; job dissatisfaction; automation; budgets; and other variables (retirement, illness, etc.).

The best labor turnover measure in South Carolina is the individual wage records submitted quarterly by employers covered by the Employment Security Law (as a requisite for Unemployment Insurance coverage). Wage items are reviewed by establishment each quarter to determine new hires, separations, and recalls.

New hiring activity parallels economic growth. The data and graphs on ensuing pages reflect both the total number of new hires and the rate expressed as a proportion of employment. The source used in this study defines a new hire as an employee wage item for a given employer that did not appear in any of the previous four quarters for that same employer. Thus, this measure counts both expansion and replacement hiring.

Over the 1979-1983 time period, the rate of new hiring fluctuated from high levels experienced in the second and third quarters of 1979 to a recessionary low incurred during the fourth quarter of 1982. The fourth quarter 1982 new hire trough coincided with the bottom point (December 1982) of the 1981-1982 recession. The 1983 new hire data indicate a return to the high marks recorded in 1979.

The new hire rate for nonmanufacturing industries has been approximately twice the average manufacturing new hire rate since 1980. This trend can be attributed to the increasing service-based economy and the recessionary slump/automation shifts occurring in the manufacturing sector.

The separation from a job could be the result of a voluntary (found new job, withdrawal from the labor force, etc.) or involuntary (layoff, firing, etc.) action. In this study, a wage item that appeared in the previous quarter but did not show in the present quarter is considered a separation.

Unlike the volatility of new hires exhibited from 1979 to 1983, the separation rate gradually declined over the same period. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries displayed similar reductions in the separation rate, with the nonmanufacturing separation rate being substantially higher than the manufacturing level. The declining separation rate trend may well be due to an actual increase in employer tenure or could be partly because workers more likely tend to be more reluctant to switch employers during recessions.

A recall is a new wage item which was on the payroll in any of the first three of the previous four quarters. The rate of recalls in South Carolina from 1979-1983 has been very stable. The second and fourth quarters display slightly higher rates within the year because of seasonal hiring that takes place because of tourism (spring start-up) and holiday shopping (Thanksgiving/Christmas sales).

For more information about these special labor market data, contact the S.C. Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Research Unit at 803-758-8983.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR TURNOVER RATES
1979 - 1983

YEAR & QUARTER	NEW HIRES			SEPARATIONS			RECALLS		
	TOTAL	MFG.	NONMFG.	TOTAL	MFG.	NONMFG.	TOTAL	MFG.	NONMFG.
1979	6.2	4.4	7.3	7.4	5.2	8.7	1.0	0.7	1.2
1	5.5	4.0	6.3	7.3	4.9	8.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
2	6.9	4.9	8.0	6.2	4.6	7.1	1.2	0.8	1.4
3	6.9	4.9	8.0	7.7	5.3	9.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
4	5.6	3.7	6.7	8.5	6.0	10.0	1.0	0.6	1.2
1980	5.6	3.4	6.7	7.0	4.8	8.2	1.0	0.7	1.2
1	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.9	4.7	8.2	0.9	0.7	1.1
2	5.9	3.5	7.1	6.1	4.3	7.0	1.2	0.8	1.5
3	6.1	3.4	7.6	7.5	5.4	8.6	0.9	0.6	1.1
4	5.0	3.0	6.1	7.7	4.8	9.2	1.0	0.7	1.2
1981	5.4	3.3	6.6	6.7	4.2	8.0	1.0	0.6	1.1
1	4.8	3.0	5.8	6.3	3.7	7.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
2	6.1	3.8	7.3	5.3	3.5	6.3	1.2	0.8	1.4
3	6.1	3.9	7.3	7.3	4.5	8.7	0.8	0.5	0.9
4	4.7	2.4	5.9	7.8	5.0	9.3	1.0	0.5	1.2
1982	4.7	2.4	5.8	6.4	4.0	7.6	1.0	0.7	1.1
1	4.3	2.4	5.3	6.6	4.3	7.8	0.9	0.6	1.0
2	5.2	2.6	6.4	5.2	3.6	6.0	1.2	0.8	1.3
3	5.1	2.7	6.3	6.5	4.0	7.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
4	4.2	1.9	5.3	7.4	4.1	9.0	1.0	0.7	1.2
1983									
1	4.3	2.4	5.3	5.7	3.4	6.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
2	5.5	3.1	6.6	4.5	2.6	5.3	1.2	0.9	1.3
3	6.2	3.7	7.4	6.2	3.3	7.6	0.8	0.6	1.0

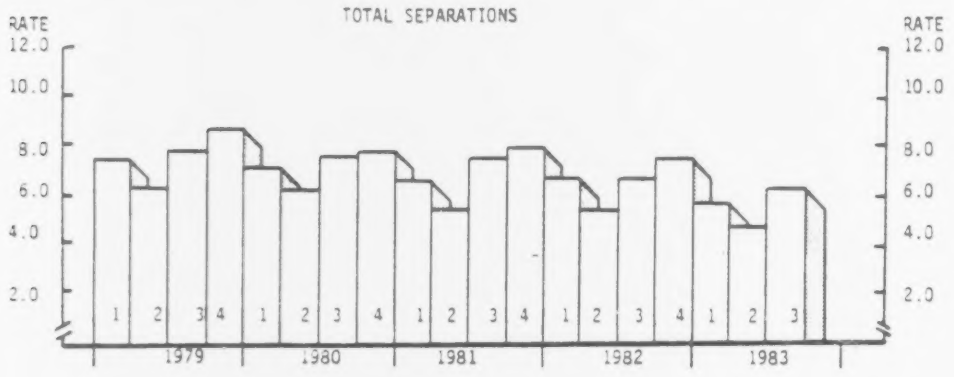
SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Research Unit

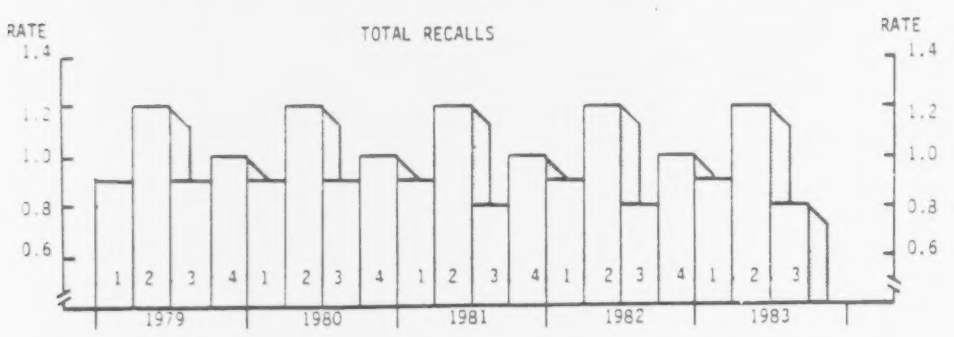
SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR TURNOVER
1979 - 1983

YEAR & QUARTER	NEW HIRES			SEPARATIONS			RECALLS		
	TOTAL	MFG.	NONMFG.	TOTAL	MFG.	NONMFG.	TOTAL	MFG.	NONMFG.
1979	827,829	210,074	617,755	991,328	249,405	741,923	132,935	33,424	99,511
1	177,915	47,240	130,675	238,103	57,727	180,376	30,487	8,820	21,667
2	230,853	59,511	171,342	208,256	55,928	152,328	39,883	9,729	30,154
3	230,519	58,412	172,107	258,220	63,842	194,378	30,575	8,128	22,447
4	188,542	44,911	143,631	286,749	71,908	214,841	31,990	6,747	25,243
1980	748,904	160,440	588,464	944,927	226,077	718,850	139,366	33,550	105,816
1	175,540	43,752	131,788	231,107	55,992	175,115	31,125	8,435	22,690
2	198,255	41,998	156,257	204,734	51,364	153,370	41,851	9,848	32,003
3	204,891	39,862	165,029	250,029	62,948	187,081	31,109	6,934	24,175
4	170,218	34,828	135,390	259,057	55,773	203,284	35,281	8,333	26,948
1981	736,458	154,293	582,165	905,539	195,965	709,574	129,530	29,054	100,476
1	161,224	35,553	125,671	211,758	43,980	167,778	29,271	7,792	21,479
2	208,819	44,979	163,840	182,150	41,392	140,758	40,183	9,336	30,847
3	207,520	45,879	161,641	246,531	53,134	193,397	26,939	6,089	20,850
4	158,895	27,882	131,013	265,100	57,459	207,641	33,137	5,837	27,300
1982	620,695	103,613	517,082	849,985	174,176	675,809	129,316	29,931	99,385
1	142,364	26,511	115,853	217,841	47,920	169,921	28,736	6,776	21,960
2	172,925	28,259	144,666	173,469	39,485	133,984	38,641	8,902	29,739
3	168,455	28,612	139,843	214,552	42,670	171,882	27,710	7,041	20,669
4	136,951	20,231	116,720	244,123	44,101	200,022	34,229	7,212	27.017
1983									
1	140,102	24,956	115,146	186,138	35,954	150,184	29,302	7,616	21,686
2	184,028	33,086	150,942	150,201	28,400	121,801	40,674	10,169	30,505
3	210,983	40,504	170,389	210,123	36,778	173,345	27,280	6,539	20,740

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Research Unit.

South Carolina
LABOR TURNOVER RATES *
All Industries

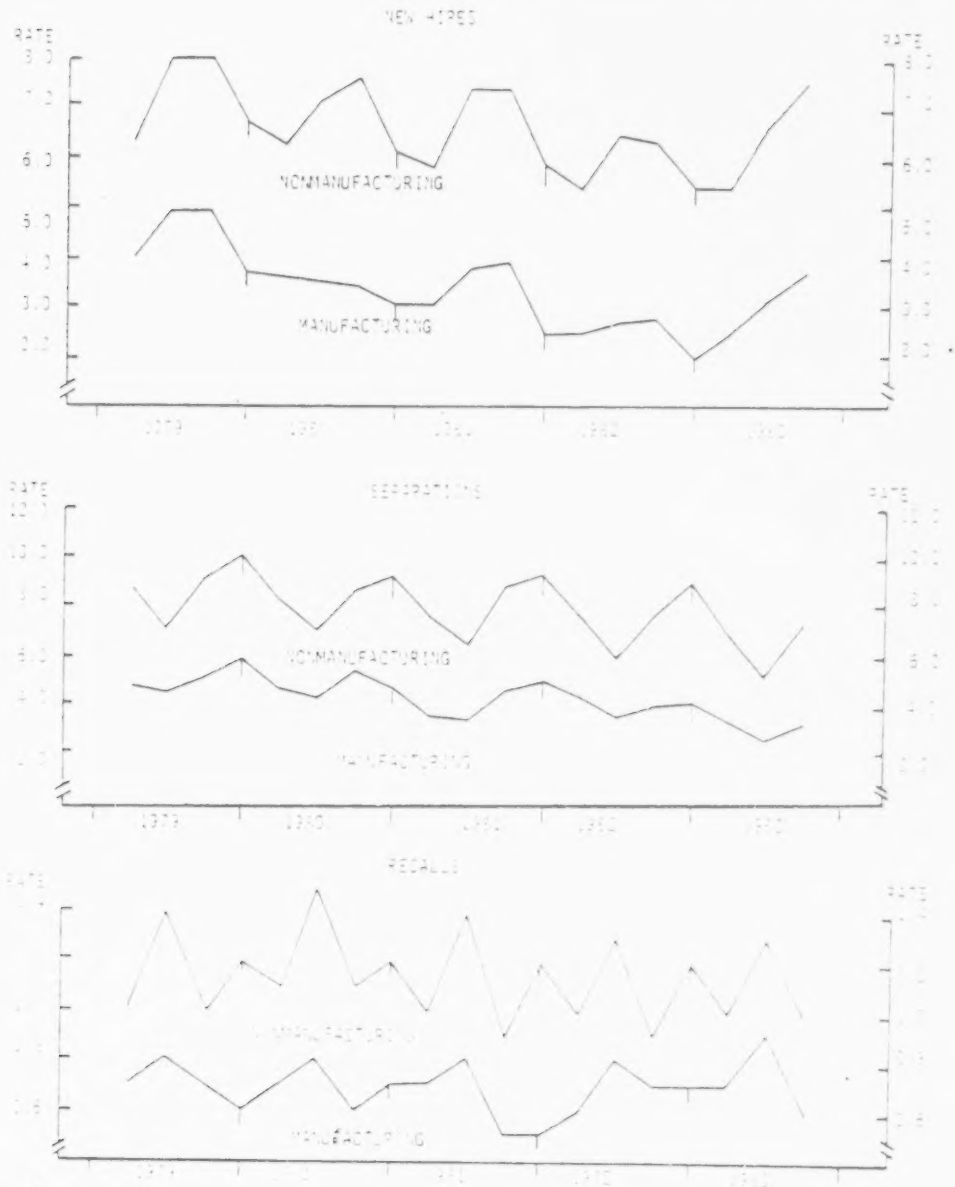




*Labor Turnover Rates (Per 100 Employees) are computed to monthly average rates by dividing the quarterly new hires, separations and recalls data by the appropriate quarterly average covered employment, then dividing the resulting percentage by three.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information/Research

South Carolina
LABOR TURNOVER RATES*
Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing



*Labor Turnover Rates (Per 100 Employees) are computed to monthly average rates by dividing the quarterly new hires, separations and recalls data by the appropriate quarterly average covered employment, then dividing the resulting percentage by three.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information/Research

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (SCOIS)

What Is SCOIS?

The South Carolina Occupational Information System is a computer network which delivers occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions. Access to SCOIS is through computer terminals or microfiche.

When Did It Originate?

SCOIS is the outgrowth of a congressional mandate to provide career information for youth and coordination in the development and use of occupational and educational information. It became operational in April, 1979.

Who Oversees SCOIS?

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC) has this charge. The SCOICC Executive Board makes policy decisions and the SCOICC Technical Steering Committee provides technical assistance.

Who Uses SCOIS?

SCOIS is used by students, adults, teachers, guidance counselors, and program planners. Anyone needing to make training decisions, explore careers, or find jobs would find SCOIS useful.

Why Is SCOIS Needed?

South Carolina is one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Furthermore, over 60% of the state's population (age 16 or older) is in the labor force. Will they have the skills necessary to compete successfully in today's complex job market?

Industry's concern for a continuing supply of well-educated and properly trained manpower and the interest of the labor force in seeking and finding satisfying employment make SCOIS an invaluable tool for South Carolinians in bridging the gap between the world of work and the world of education.

Where Is SCOIS Located?

SCOIS is now available in every county of the state. The SCOIS network currently consists of 264 computer terminals and 28 sets of microfiche. High schools are the primary users. In addition SCOIS is available in middle schools, colleges and universities, Vocational Rehabilitation Centers, public libraries, correctional institutions, Job Service offices, and a number of community based organizations.

For information on SCOIS, contact Carol J. Kusoski, SCOICC Director at (803) 758-3165.

SOUTH OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SCOICC)

What Is SCOICC?

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC) is an interagency consortium which was formed in accordance with a mandate of the Education Amendments of 1976. The committee was established officially on August 25, 1977 with the signing of a SCOICC Interagency Agreement. The SCOICC is part of a national network of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICC's) and the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC). Pursuant to the legislation, funds are provided by the Secretary of Labor and Commissioner of Education for the support of the NOICC/SOICC Network.

What Is The SCOICC Function?

To improve communication and coordination in the development and use of occupational information.

To meet the career information needs of youth.

Who Are SCOICC Members?

Statutory Members:
- Employment Security Commission
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Vocational Education
- Office of the Governor

Other Members:
- State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
- Commission on Higher Education
- State Development Board
- State Budget and Control Board

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission is the fiscal agent for SCOICC and S.C.E.S.C. Executive Director, Robert E. David, is SCOICC Chairman.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION PROFILE

The coefficient of specialization (also known as a coefficient of localization) is a relatively quick, easy way to analyze a local economy to determine its structure in relation to a broader economy, such as national or state. This index is derived by dividing the percent of employment in an industry at the local level by the comparable percentage for the larger geographic area. For example, South Carolina's employment would be compared with the United States while the Columbia metropolitan area would be matched against South Carolina.

If both areas of comparison are equal in terms of relative employment diffusion, the coefficient will be exactly 1.00. An index greater than 1.00 points out a local economy more specialized in the particular industry. Likewise, if the index number is less than 1.00, the industry is not considered to be as dominant in the local economy as in the broader economy.

By examining an industry's or area's coefficient of specialization over time, definite trends can be viewed in terms of a locality's emphasis. In this manner, local area planners can be more aware of the impact of policy on present and future economic conditions.

Four tables follow that list coefficients of specialization by industry for South Carolina and its major metropolitan areas. The first compares South Carolina to the nation. The final three tables display the relationship between each metro area (Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia and Charleston) and the state.

Data identifying some key high and low specialized areas of industrial groups in South Carolina and the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	Mining
Weaving Mills, Cotton	Printing & Publishing
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	Services

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Machinery, Except Electrical	Transportation & Public Utilities
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	Government

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN COLUMBIA MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Textile Mill Products
Printing & Publishing	Apparel & Other Textile Products
Government	

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN CHARLESTON MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Government	Apparel & Other Textile Products
Transportation & Public Utilities	Food & Kindred Products

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1983

INDUSTRY	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN 1983 (IN THOUSANDS)		% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT		COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION INDEX
	S.C.	U.S.	S.C.	U.S.	
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,182.4	89,978.0	100.0	100.0	1.00
Mining	1.7	1,021.0	0.1	1.1	0.09
Construction	69.2	3,947.0	5.9	4.4	1.34
Manufacturing	362.0	18,678.0	30.6	20.8	1.47
Food & Kindred Products	14.4	1,630.0	1.2	1.8	0.67
Textile Mill Products	113.6	743.8	9.6	0.8	12.00
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.6	122.9	2.8	0.1	28.00
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.2	90.7	2.8	0.1	28.00
Knitting Mills	8.4	205.5	0.7	0.2	3.50
Textile Finishing, Exc. Wool	16.2	65.0	1.4	0.1	14.00
Yarn & Thread Mills	10.1	111.7	0.9	0.1	9.00
Apparel & Other Textile Products	46.5	1,169.3	3.9	1.3	3.00
Men's & Boys' Furnishings	10.0	326.2	0.8	0.4	2.00
Women's & Misses' Outerwear	16.3	389.7	1.4	0.4	3.50
Paper & Allied Products	14.3	658.7	1.2	0.7	1.71
Printing & Publishing	8.6	1,282.9	0.7	1.4	0.50
Chemicals & Allied Products	32.6	1,058.5	2.8	1.2	2.33
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	18.6	726.7	1.6	0.8	2.00
Lumber & Wood Products	13.9	676.9	1.2	0.8	1.50
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.5	574.7	0.9	0.6	1.50
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	1,396.2	1.2	1.6	0.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.5	2,088.4	2.3	2.3	1.00
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	20.7	2,044.8	1.8	2.3	0.78
Transportation & Public Utilities	54.0	4,941.0	4.6	5.5	0.84
Wholesale Trade	49.5	5,232.0	4.2	5.8	0.72
Retail Trade	187.7	15,281.0	15.9	17.0	0.94
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	50.9	5,454.0	4.3	6.1	0.70
Services	177.0	19,680.0	15.0	21.9	0.68
Government	230.4	15,744.0	19.5	17.5	1.11

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Services exclude mining.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, CES Unit.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA: 1983.

INDUSTRY	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOY. IN 1983 1/ (IN THOUSANDS)		% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT		COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION INDEX
	GRVL./ SPTBG. MSA	S.C.	GRVL./ SPTBG. MSA	S.C.	
Total Nonagricultural Employment	261.6	1,182.4	100.0	100.0	1.00
Manufacturing	97.2	362.0	37.2	30.6	1.22
Food & Kindred Products	2.6	14.4	1.0	1.2	0.83
Textile Mill Products	33.6	113.6	12.8	9.6	1.33
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	10.3	46.5	3.9	3.9	1.00
Paper & Allied Products	4.1	14.3	1.6	1.2	1.33
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.0	32.6	3.1	2.8	1.11
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Prods.	7.7	18.6	2.9	1.6	1.81
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.7	19.9	1.8	1.7	1.06
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	11.7	27.5	4.5	2.3	1.96
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	6.0	20.7	2.3	1.8	1.28
Construction	16.0	69.2	6.1	5.9	1.03
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.5	54.0	3.6	4.6	0.78
Wholesale & Retail Trade	54.2	237.2	20.7	20.1	1.03
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10.6	50.9	4.1	4.3	0.95
Services	38.9	178.7	14.9	15.1	0.99
Government	35.0	230.4	13.4	19.5	0.69

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Preliminary Data

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information CES Unit.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN COLUMBIA MSA: 1983

INDUSTRY	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOY. IN 1983 1/ (IN THOUSANDS)		% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT		COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION INDEX
	COLA. MSA	S.C.	COLA. MSA	S.C.	
Total Nonagricultural Employment	187.0	1,182.4	100.0	100.0	1.00
Manufacturing	25.4	362.0	13.6	30.6	0.44
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	14.4	0.8	1.2	0.67
Textile Mill Products	2.2	113.6	1.2	9.6	0.12
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	2.1	46.5	1.1	3.9	0.28
Printing & Publishing	2.0	8.6	1.1	0.7	1.57
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prods.	1.0	10.5	0.5	0.9	0.56
Primary & Fabricated Metals	3.8	19.9	2.0	1.7	1.18
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	2.9	27.5	1.6	2.3	0.70
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	1.8	20.7	1.0	1.8	0.56
Construction	11.5	69.2	6.1	5.9	1.03
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.3	54.0	5.0	4.6	1.09
Wholesale & Retail Trade	39.1	237.2	20.9	20.1	1.04
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	14.8	50.9	7.9	4.3	1.84
Services	31.4	178.7	16.8	15.1	1.11
Government	55.2	230.4	29.5	19.5	1.51

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Preliminary Data

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information CES Unit.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN CHARLESTON MSA: 1983

INDUSTRY	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOY. IN 1983 1/ (IN THOUSANDS)		% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT		COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION INDEX
	CHAS. MSA	S.C.	CHAS. MSA	S.C.	
Total Nonagricultural Employment	153.6	1,182.4	100.0	100.0	1.00
Manufacturing	18.7	362.0	12.2	30.6	0.40
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	14.4	0.5	1.2	0.42
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	1.4	46.5	0.9	3.9	0.23
Printing & Publishing	0.9	8.6	0.6	0.7	0.86
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	32.6	1.4	2.8	0.50
Lumber & Wood Products	1.5	13.9	1.0	1.2	0.83
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	2.2	27.5	1.4	2.3	0.61
Construction	10.1	69.2	6.6	5.9	1.12
Transportation & Public Utilities	8.4	54.0	5.5	4.6	1.20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.7	237.2	23.2	20.1	1.15
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.2	50.9	4.7	4.3	1.09
Services	27.1	178.7	17.6	15.1	1.17
Government	46.3	230.4	30.1	19.5	1.54

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Preliminary Data

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information CES Unit.

THE "UNDERGROUND ECONOMY" IN THE UNITED STATES

Various articles and books have been written about the nation's "underground economy" over the last several years. There is no precise definition of what composes an "underground economy;" however, generally speaking, it is the existence of unrecorded economic activity. It can involve either the nonexistence of normal business record keeping or, if records are kept, the falsification of records.

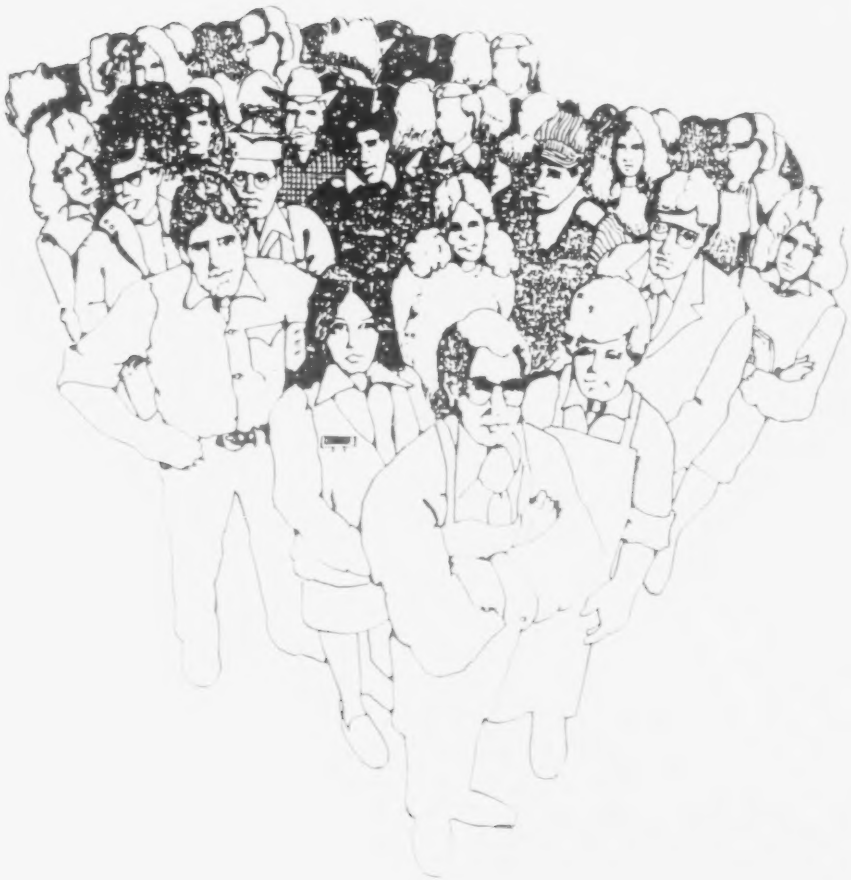
Because of the existence of an underground economy in the United States, the idea has evolved that government statistics may be missing a significant portion of economic activity. Critics contend that Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indexes of employment, prices, and productivity are dramatically affected by unreported economic activity. Before even understanding and/or reviewing the way the BLS data series are constructed and whether the actual collection of BLS data is likely to be affected by characteristics of the underground economy, critics have jumped to the conclusion that some BLS series are in error.

Certain BLS data series, such as the Consumer Price Index, Unemployment Rate and Producer Price Index, are singled out by some critics as being in error as a result of a large or growing degree of underground economic activity. For example, claims have been made by many writers that the existence of the underground economy causes the measured Total Unemployment Rate (TUR) to be overstated. In addition, measured unemployment is also suspected to be temporarily increased by shifts of resources into the unobserved sector.

A tremendous number of claims such as those mentioned above have been made regarding misrepresented BLS data. However, many of these claims have been based on indirect evidence. An analysis of the statistical methodologies used in collecting BLS data serves to disprove claims of major defects in BLS statistics. There is, of course, always the possibility that underground activity affects BLS statistical series in some ways, but claims suggesting major effects are still unproven. Issues regarding the accuracy of BLS data will continue to be monitored as new findings emerge.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, January 1984

POPULATION



SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION
HIGHLIGHTS

--The 1980 Census data showed South Carolina with a population of 3,121,820--a 20.5 percent increase from the 1970 figure.

--In terms of counties, Dorchester County recorded the largest percent gain (82.9%) in population from 1970 to 1980. Chester County experienced the smallest gain in population.

--McCormick was the only county to experience a decrease in population (-2.0%) from 1970 to 1980.

--The combined population of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in South Carolina in 1980 accounted for 60% of the total state population.

--Based on 1980 Census data, almost 7 out of 10 persons in South Carolina were white.

--Women accounted for approximately 51% of the total state population in 1980.

--The population age group 45 years and older accounted for less than one third of the total state population in 1980.

--The median age of the population of South Carolina in 1980 was 28.0 years. The white race, both male and female, had a higher median age (30.2) than the black race (23.8).

--Turning to counties, Newberry County had the highest median population age, in 1980, at 32.3. The lowest median age was recorded in Beaufort County, with 24.5.

--Dorchester County registered the largest proportionate gain (107.0%) in white population from 1970 to 1980, while the largest gain (41.7%) in black population was experienced in Richland County.

--Based on 1980 Census data, 36,689 persons aged 65 years and older were employed in South Carolina. This represents 13% of the total state population in this age group.

--The median income for a householder (household head) of the population 65 years and older was $10,155.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

(1980 CENSUS)

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Under 14	358,725	344,217	223,441	210,808	135,284	133,409	702,942
14-15	58,271	56,746	35,626	34,186	22,645	22,560	115,017
16-19	132,845	124,768	85,760	77,834	47,085	46,934	257,613
20-21	67,804	63,874	47,173	41,250	20,631	22,624	131,678
21 and Under	617,645	589,605	392,000	364,078	225,645	225,527	1,207,250
14-21	258,920	245,388	168,559	153,270	90,361	92,118	504,308
22-44	519,558	529,748	376,684	369,170	142,874	160,578	1,049,306
45-54	141,779	157,404	109,585	115,855	32,194	41,549	299,183
55-64	127,755	150,998	97,796	112,101	29,959	38,897	278,753
65 and Over	111,276	176,052	81,096	128,859	30,180	47,193	287,328
22 and Over	900,368	1,014,202	665,161	725,985	235,207	288,217	1,914,570
16 and Over	1,101,017	1,202,844	798,094	845,069	302,923	357,775	2,303,861
TOTAL	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	460,852	513,744	3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	POPULATION 1980	POPULATION 1970	CHANGE 1970-80 NET	CHANGE 1970-80 PERCENT
Aiken County 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0%
Anderson MSA 3/ (Anderson County)	133,235	----	----	----
Charleston MSA (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Counties)	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1
Columbia MSA (Lexington, Richland Counties)	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0
Florence MSA 3/ (Florence County)	110,163	----	----	----
Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens Counties)	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4
York County 4/	106,720	----	----	----
Total MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5
Total State	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 within a total metropolitan population of 100,000.
2/ Aiken County, South Carolina is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA.
3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census.
4/ York County, South Carolina is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA. This was determined as a result of the 1980 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
(APRIL 1, 1980)

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	3,121,820	1,518,013	1,603,807	2,147,224	1,057,161	1,090,063	948,623	447,793	500,830
Under 5 Years Old	238,516	121,766	116,750	145,614	74,850	70,764	90,218	45,523	44,695
5- 9 Years Old	253,643	129,490	124,153	157,514	81,134	76,380	93,533	47,049	46,484
10-14 Years Old	266,179	135,477	130,702	164,458	84,483	79,975	99,601	49,911	49,690
15-19 Years Old	317,234	163,108	154,126	200,069	104,360	95,709	114,518	57,174	57,344
20-24 Years Old	313,738	159,883	153,855	211,194	110,804	100,390	99,012	46,972	52,040
25-29 Years Old	273,137	135,275	137,862	186,268	94,106	92,162	83,893	39,766	44,127
30-34 Years Old	243,604	120,580	123,024	175,026	88,118	86,908	65,737	31,176	34,561
35-39 Years Old	192,166	94,996	97,170	143,339	72,292	71,047	46,906	21,789	25,117
40-44 Years Old	158,339	76,628	81,711	118,450	58,537	59,913	38,482	17,418	21,064
45-49 Years Old	150,057	71,739	78,318	113,323	55,520	57,803	35,766	15,826	19,940
50-54 Years Old	149,126	70,040	79,086	112,117	54,065	58,052	36,330	15,689	20,641
55-59 Years Old	149,937	69,431	80,506	114,323	53,963	60,360	35,141	15,259	19,882
60-64 Years Old	128,816	58,324	70,492	95,574	43,833	51,741	32,869	14,345	18,524
65-69 Years Old	110,235	47,436	62,799	79,405	34,569	44,836	30,534	12,742	17,792
70-74 Years Old	79,292	31,574	47,718	58,668	23,282	35,386	20,380	8,199	12,181
75-79 Years Old	50,457	18,156	32,301	36,942	13,101	23,841	13,389	5,014	8,375
80-84 Years Old	27,340	8,699	18,641	20,631	6,435	14,196	6,659	2,252	4,407
85 Years Or Older	20,004	5,411	14,593	14,309	3,709	10,600	5,655	1,689	3,966
18 Years and over	2,179,854	1,037,297	1,142,557	1,566,361	758,276	808,085	596,122	270,411	325,711
65 Years and over	287,328	111,276	176,052	209,955	81,096	128,859	76,617	29,896	46,721
Median	28.0	26.7	29.4	30.2	28.8	31.7	23.8	22.5	25.0

NOTE: Other races not listed in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, table 19.

1990 SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

AGES	WHITE		NONWHITE		ALL RACES				
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL
0- 4	78,066	73,808	48,962	47,991	127,028	121,799	151,874	96,953	248,827
5- 9	84,635	79,672	50,472	49,861	135,107	129,533	164,307	100,333	264,640
10-14	86,840	80,968	56,619	54,804	143,459	135,772	167,808	111,423	279,231
15-19	102,180	92,770	58,002	57,403	160,182	150,173	194,950	115,405	310,355
20-24	108,871	98,071	47,716	51,525	156,587	149,596	206,942	99,241	306,183
25-29	106,484	109,323	48,474	54,864	154,958	164,187	215,807	103,338	319,145
30-34	109,669	112,548	51,842	59,949	161,511	172,497	222,217	111,791	334,008
35-39	105,849	105,115	46,404	55,660	152,253	160,775	210,964	102,064	313,028
40-44	98,798	98,959	37,406	42,491	136,204	141,450	197,757	79,897	277,654
45-49	80,371	79,652	25,077	28,979	105,448	108,631	160,023	54,056	214,079
50-54	62,939	67,138	18,767	23,237	81,706	90,375	130,077	42,004	172,081
55-59	58,705	64,809	15,734	21,753	74,439	86,562	123,514	37,487	161,001
60-64	52,312	63,191	15,275	22,458	67,587	85,649	115,503	37,733	153,236
65-69	48,741	63,756	14,730	22,869	63,471	86,625	112,497	37,599	150,096
70-74	33,379	49,520	11,362	16,940	44,741	66,460	82,899	28,302	111,201
75-79	21,258	37,394	7,304	12,112	28,562	49,506	58,652	19,416	78,068
80-84	10,458	23,634	3,425	6,948	13,883	30,582	34,092	10,373	44,465
85+	5,371	16,960	2,291	6,405	7,662	23,365	22,331	8,696	31,027
TOTAL	1,254,926	1,317,288	559,862	636,249	1,814,788	1,953,537	2,572,214	1,196,111	3,768,325

NOTE: A booklet of county level 1990 projections is available from the State Data Center.

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL POPULATION--APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTIES	POPULATION		CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1980	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	22,627	21,112	1,515	7.2
Aiken	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0
Allendale	10,700	9,783	917	9.4
Anderson	133,235	105,474	27,761	26.3
Bamberg	18,118	15,950	2,168	13.6
Barnwell	19,868	17,176	2,692	15.7
Beaufort	65,364	51,136	14,228	27.8
Berkeley	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6
Calhoun	12,206	10,780	1,426	13.2
Charleston	276,712	247,561	29,413	11.9
Cherokee	40,983	36,669	4,314	11.8
Chester	30,148	29,811	337	1.1
Chesterfield	38,161	33,667	4,494	13.3
Clarendon	27,464	25,604	1,860	7.3
Colleton	31,776	27,711	4,065	14.7
Darlington	62,717	53,442	9,275	17.4
Dillon	31,083	28,838	2,245	7.8
Dorchester	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9
Edgefield	17,528	15,692	1,836	11.7
Fairfield	20,700	19,999	701	3.5
Florence	110,163	89,636	20,527	22.9
Georgetown	42,461	33,500	8,961	26.7
Greenville	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6
Greenwood	57,847	49,686	8,161	16.4
Hampton	18,159	15,878	2,281	14.4
Horry	101,419	69,992	31,427	44.9
Jasper	14,504	11,885	2,619	22.0
Kershaw	39,015	34,727	4,288	12.3
Lancaster	53,361	43,328	10,033	23.2
Laurens	52,214	49,713	2,501	5.0
Lee	18,929	18,323	606	3.3
Lexington	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7
McCormick	7,797	7,955	-158	-2.0
Marion	34,179	30,270	3,909	12.9
Marlboro	31,634	27,151	4,483	16.5
Newberry	31,242	29,273	1,969	6.7
Oconee	48,611	40,729	7,883	19.4
Orangeburg	82,276	69,789	12,487	17.9
Pickens	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5
Richland	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3
Saluda	16,150	14,528	1,622	11.2
Spartanburg	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9
Sumter	88,243	79,425	8,818	11.1
Union	30,764	29,230	1,534	5.2
Williamsburg	38,225	34,243	3,983	11.6
York	106,720	85,216	21,504	25.2
TOTAL	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

1/ The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Advance Report PC80-1-A1 (SC).

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
(CENSUS POPULATION)
1950 - 1980

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1950	APRIL 1, 1960	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980
Abbeville	22,456	21,417	21,112	22,627
Aiken	53,137	81,038	91,023	105,625
Allendale	11,773	11,362	9,783	10,700
Anderson	90,664	98,478	105,474	133,235
Bamberg	17,533	16,274	15,950	18,118
Barnwell	17,266	17,659	17,176	19,868
Beaufort	26,993	44,187	51,136	65,364
Berkeley	30,251	38,196	56,199	94,727
Calhoun	14,753	12,256	10,780	12,206
Charleston	164,856	216,382	247,561	276,712
Cherokee	34,992	35,205	36,669	40,983
Chester	32,597	30,888	29,811	30,148
Chesterfield	36,236	33,717	33,667	38,161
Clarendon	32,215	29,490	25,604	27,464
Colleton	28,242	27,816	27,711	31,776
Darlington	50,016	52,928	53,442	62,717
Dillon	30,930	30,584	28,838	31,083
Dorchester	22,601	24,383	32,276	59,023
Edgefield	16,591	15,735	15,692	17,528
Fairfield	21,780	20,713	19,999	20,700
Florence	79,710	84,438	89,636	110,163
Georgetown	31,762	34,798	33,500	42,461
Greenville	168,152	209,776	240,774	287,895
Greenwood	41,628	44,346	49,686	57,847
Hampton	18,027	17,425	15,878	18,159
Horry	59,820	68,247	69,992	101,419
Jasper	10,995	12,237	11,885	14,504
Kershaw	32,287	33,585	34,727	39,015
Lancaster	37,071	39,352	43,328	53,361
Laurens	46,974	47,609	49,713	52,214
Lee	23,173	21,832	18,323	18,929
Lexington	44,279	60,726	89,012	140,353
McCormick	9,577	8,629	7,955	7,797
Marion	33,110	32,014	30,270	34,179
Marlboro	31,766	28,529	27,151	31,634
Newberry	31,771	29,416	29,273	31,242
Oconee	39,050	40,204	40,728	48,611
Orangeburg	68,726	68,559	69,789	82,276
Pickens	40,058	46,030	58,956	79,292
Richland	142,565	200,102	233,868	269,572
Saluda	15,924	14,554	14,528	16,150
Spartanburg	150,349	156,830	173,724	203,023
Sumter	57,634	74,941	79,425	88,243
Union	31,334	30,015	29,230	30,764
Williamsburg	43,807	40,932	34,243	38,226
York	71,596	78,760	85,216	106,720
State Total	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,122,274

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B42SC.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	UNDER 5	5 TO 9 YEARS	10 TO 14 YEARS	15 TO 19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS
Abbeville	1,604	1,809	1,923	2,207	2,064	1,732
Aiken	8,105	8,737	9,223	10,078	8,889	8,589
Allendale	924	964	1,063	1,031	832	842
Anderson	9,724	10,740	10,922	12,162	10,903	10,529
Bamberg	1,409	1,496	1,660	2,165	1,891	1,317
Barnwell	1,770	1,888	1,819	1,882	1,632	1,617
Beaufort	5,534	4,625	4,305	9,013	10,051	6,617
Berkeley	9,307	9,445	9,099	9,427	9,956	9,234
Calhoun	994	1,015	1,093	1,314	1,023	962
Charleston	20,713	19,911	21,207	29,863	38,283	27,798
Cherokee	9,957	3,593	3,829	3,681	3,322	3,333
Chester	2,255	2,594	2,703	2,847	2,396	2,346
Chesterfield	3,041	3,212	3,612	3,760	3,013	3,075
Clarendon	2,260	2,289	2,671	3,048	2,420	2,157
Colleton	2,425	2,734	3,026	3,319	2,451	2,512
Darlington	5,346	5,761	5,673	6,238	5,142	5,275
Dillon	3,057	2,955	3,037	3,328	2,666	2,474
Dorchester	4,993	5,378	5,874	5,993	5,136	5,334
Edgefield	1,446	1,489	1,692	1,692	1,463	1,467
Fairfield	1,589	1,827	1,957	2,175	1,734	1,617
Florence	9,235	9,677	9,941	10,624	9,699	9,661
Georgetown	3,894	3,923	4,062	4,174	3,651	3,568
Greenville	20,090	21,962	23,103	27,598	27,689	25,168
Greenwood	4,044	4,532	4,852	5,310	5,001	4,530
Hampton	1,583	1,675	1,740	1,701	1,438	1,428
Horry	8,349	7,918	8,327	9,697	10,038	8,989
Jasper	1,368	1,301	1,479	1,536	1,202	1,114
Kershaw	2,990	3,162	3,564	3,785	3,249	3,184
Lancaster	3,925	4,684	4,843	4,983	4,488	4,323
Laurens	3,475	4,082	4,431	5,142	4,428	4,154
Lee	1,748	1,666	1,808	2,189	1,743	1,553
Lexington	10,377	12,127	12,915	12,864	12,619	12,427
McCormick	615	658	779	814	690	600
Marion	3,200	3,119	3,128	3,336	2,832	2,840
Marlboro	2,719	2,970	3,137	3,303	2,622	2,315
Newberry	2,018	2,405	2,382	2,947	2,656	2,197
Oconee	3,552	3,888	4,124	4,230	4,064	3,918
Orangeburg	6,378	6,954	7,355	9,588	8,151	6,502
Pickens	5,127	5,612	6,093	9,187	10,759	6,469
Richland	18,133	19,109	19,005	31,719	37,572	29,188
Saluda	1,230	1,303	1,467	1,534	1,263	1,204
Spartanburg	13,600	15,859	17,148	18,762	16,984	16,865
Sumter	7,828	7,653	8,198	9,429	9,801	7,760
Union	2,176	2,362	2,575	2,827	2,533	2,388
Williamsburg	3,581	3,710	3,887	3,935	3,226	3,092
York	7,828	8,870	9,448	10,797	10,073	8,873
State Total	238,516	253,643	266,179	317,234	313,738	273,137

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, tables 19 and 46.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980
(CONT'D.)

COUNTY	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 39 YEARS	40 TO 49 YEARS	50 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER	MEDIAN AGE
Abbeville	1,571	1,285	2,176	3,435	2,821	29.9
Aiken	7,851	6,705	11,146	16,279	10,023	29.5
Allendale	830	576	866	1,491	1,281	28.2
Anderson	10,386	8,808	14,612	20,101	14,348	30.8
Bamberg	1,214	924	1,546	2,491	2,005	26.6
Barnwell	1,475	1,159	1,771	2,744	2,111	27.8
Beaufort	4,376	2,976	4,653	7,911	5,303	24.5
Berkeley	8,431	6,752	9,008	9,485	4,583	25.1
Calhoun	879	723	1,070	1,722	1,411	28.4
Charleston	21,748	16,016	24,384	35,609	21,442	26.4
Cherokee	3,084	2,633	4,247	6,024	4,280	29.7
Chester	2,071	1,696	3,017	4,673	3,550	29.8
Chesterfield	2,951	2,344	3,722	5,404	4,027	28.9
Clarendon	1,929	1,427	2,396	3,889	2,978	27.4
Colleton	2,267	1,810	3,111	4,575	3,546	28.8
Darlington	4,917	3,757	6,118	8,544	5,946	28.0
Dillon	2,095	1,645	2,692	4,206	2,928	25.9
Dorchester	5,281	4,429	6,306	6,368	3,669	26.9
Edgefield	1,309	996	1,684	2,501	1,789	28.3
Fairfield	1,449	1,014	1,883	3,014	2,441	28.2
Florence	8,935	7,004	11,117	14,788	9,482	28.0
Georgetown	3,135	2,428	3,801	5,954	3,871	27.1
Greenville	23,153	19,160	30,751	41,848	27,391	29.7
Greenwood	4,427	3,674	5,974	8,918	6,585	30.7
Hampton	1,333	992	1,636	2,589	2,044	28.2
Horry	7,796	5,929	10,594	14,387	9,395	28.5
Jasper	980	768	1,387	1,834	1,535	26.5
Kershaw	3,013	2,414	4,048	5,771	3,835	29.3
Lancaster	4,196	3,386	5,695	7,656	5,182	29.4
Laurens	3,836	3,231	5,425	7,995	6,015	30.5
Lee	1,207	1,004	1,627	2,519	1,865	25.9
Lexington	13,136	10,926	15,643	17,738	9,581	28.7
McCormick	523	409	691	1,160	858	27.9
Marion	2,572	1,852	3,026	4,839	3,435	27.5
Marlboro	2,271	1,813	2,805	4,346	3,333	27.3
Newberry	2,162	1,876	2,982	5,159	4,458	32.3
Oconee	3,711	3,162	5,648	7,023	5,291	30.7
Orangeburg	5,717	4,473	7,387	11,412	8,359	27.0
Pickens	5,839	4,819	8,019	10,324	7,044	27.1
Richland	22,499	15,264	23,612	33,092	20,542	26.5
Saluda	1,087	994	1,578	2,468	2,022	30.3
Spartanburg	15,932	13,229	21,983	30,149	21,350	30.5
Sumter	6,573	5,146	8,657	10,403	6,795	25.7
Union	2,260	1,755	3,321	4,895	3,659	31.1
Williamsburg	2,674	1,941	3,182	5,324	3,674	26.2
York	8,523	6,842	11,399	14,822	9,245	28.6
State Total	243,604	192,166	308,396	427,879	287,328	28.0

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, tables 19 and 46.

PERSONS BY SEX AND RACE BY COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abbeville	10,865	11,762	7,331	7,772	3,501	3,955
Aiken	51,436	54,189	38,784	40,181	12,394	13,758
Allendale	5,080	5,620	1,899	2,052	3,149	3,541
Anderson	63,912	69,323	53,037	56,786	10,636	12,259
Bamberg	8,545	9,573	3,718	3,978	4,806	5,565
Barnwell	9,507	10,361	5,587	5,977	3,882	4,354
Beaufort	34,856	30,508	23,233	19,221	10,795	10,709
Berkeley	47,749	46,978	34,994	33,747	11,489	11,873
Calhoun	5,833	6,373	2,688	2,796	3,136	3,566
Charleston	140,513	136,461	93,512	84,620	44,974	50,277
Cherokee	19,627	21,356	15,796	17,004	3,718	4,270
Chester	14,256	15,892	8,759	9,696	5,463	6,167
Chesterfield	18,440	19,721	12,520	13,121	5,888	6,568
Clarendon	13,124	14,340	5,687	5,963	7,425	8,353
Colleton	15,253	16,523	8,350	8,791	6,810	7,626
Darlington	29,918	32,801	18,121	19,327	11,739	13,413
Dillon	14,674	16,409	8,384	9,186	6,049	6,969
Dorchester	28,840	29,921	21,446	21,564	6,995	7,870
Edgefield	8,531	8,997	4,247	4,506	4,256	4,469
Fairfield	9,993	10,707	4,127	4,453	5,850	6,233
Florence	52,220	57,943	33,008	35,500	19,049	22,257
Georgetown	20,527	21,934	11,520	11,812	8,961	10,069
Greenville	138,346	149,567	113,587	121,623	23,841	27,001
Greenwood	27,307	30,540	19,508	21,396	7,684	9,030
Hampton	8,650	9,509	4,183	4,394	4,451	5,094
Horry	49,382	52,037	38,380	39,805	10,649	11,794
Jasper	6,958	7,546	3,068	3,108	3,872	4,417
Kershaw	18,882	20,133	13,150	13,584	5,678	6,485
Lancaster	25,778	27,583	19,703	20,614	6,031	6,892
Laurens	25,083	27,131	17,863	19,093	7,181	7,984
Lee	9,025	9,904	3,533	3,787	5,486	6,100
Lexington	68,906	71,447	61,855	63,608	6,560	7,296
McCormick	3,752	4,045	1,473	1,571	2,269	2,460
Marion	15,832	18,347	7,688	8,588	8,086	9,689
Marlboro	15,018	16,616	7,952	8,510	6,830	7,819
Newberry	15,094	16,148	10,348	10,924	4,704	5,180
Oconee	23,808	24,803	21,493	22,163	2,266	2,571
Orangeburg	38,558	43,718	17,220	18,555	21,149	24,933
Pickens	39,751	39,541	36,637	36,337	2,840	3,009
Richland	132,711	137,024	79,616	81,514	50,762	53,288
Saluda	7,873	8,277	5,109	5,315	2,752	2,950
Spartanburg	96,767	105,094	77,350	82,522	18,849	22,021
Sumter	43,075	45,168	24,211	24,066	18,454	20,512
Union	14,558	16,195	10,290	11,337	4,235	4,822
Williamsburg	18,096	20,130	6,905	7,469	11,171	12,635
York	51,106	55,614	39,291	42,127	11,028	12,727
State Total	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	447,793	500,830

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, S.C. General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, table 45.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	AM. INDIAN ESKIMO, ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
Abbeville	22,627	15,103	7,456	18	14	36
Aiken	105,625	78,965	26,152	182	117	209
Allendale	10,700	3,951	6,690	24	4	31
Anderson	133,235	109,823	22,895	154	113	250
Bamberg	18,118	7,696	10,371	7	6	38
Barnwell	19,868	11,564	8,236	25	21	22
Beaufort	65,364	42,454	21,504	833	129	444
Berkeley	94,727	68,741	23,362	656	172	1,796
Calhoun	12,206	5,484	6,702	7	1	12
Charleston	276,974	178,132	95,251	1,288	411	1,892
Cherokee	40,983	32,800	7,988	72	38	85
Chester	30,148	18,455	11,630	5	27	31
Chesterfield	38,161	25,641	12,456	14	37	13
Clarendon	27,464	11,650	15,778	6	5	25
Colleton	31,776	17,141	14,436	19	147	33
Darlington	62,717	37,448	25,152	61	16	40
Dillon	31,083	17,570	13,018	12	412	71
Dorchester	58,761	43,010	14,865	171	379	336
Edgefield	17,528	8,753	8,725	20	15	15
Fairfield	20,700	8,580	12,083	19	9	9
Florence	110,163	68,508	41,306	113	97	139
Georgetown	42,461	23,332	19,030	34	20	45
Greenville	287,913	235,210	50,842	698	285	878
Greenwood	57,847	40,904	16,714	67	39	123
Hampton	18,159	8,577	9,545	16	7	14
Horry	101,419	78,185	22,443	326	115	350
Jasper	14,504	6,176	8,289	14	14	11
Kershaw	39,015	26,734	12,163	51	23	44
Lancaster	53,361	40,317	12,923	32	48	41
Laurens	52,214	36,956	15,165	22	27	44
Lee	18,929	7,320	11,586	1	12	10
Lexington	140,353	125,463	13,856	203	192	639
McCormick	7,797	3,044	4,729	6	12	6
Marion	34,179	16,276	17,775	26	53	49
Marlboro	31,634	16,462	14,649	9	489	25
Newberry	31,242	21,272	9,884	25	18	43
Oconee	48,611	43,656	4,837	37	43	38
Orangeburg	82,276	35,775	46,082	72	150	197
Pickens	79,292	72,974	5,849	131	77	261
Richland	269,735	161,130	104,050	1,893	431	2,231
Saluda	16,150	10,424	5,702	6	5	13
Spartanburg	201,861	159,872	40,870	443	136	540
Sumter	88,243	48,277	38,966	431	102	467
Union	30,751	21,627	9,057	6	24	37
Williamsburg	38,226	14,374	23,806	13	11	22
York	106,720	81,418	23,755	114	1,254	179
State Total	3,121,820	2,147,224	948,623	8,382	5,757	11,834

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, table 53.

SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE AND BLACK POPULATION BY COUNTY FOR 1970 AND 1980 AND PERCENT CHANGE

COUNTY	WHITE			BLACK		
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	% CHANGE
Abbeville	14,538	15,103	3.9	6,557	7,456	13.7
Aiken	69,081	78,965	14.3	21,794	26,152	20.0
Allendale	3,863	3,951	2.3	5,824	6,690	14.9
Anderson	86,319	109,823	27.2	19,046	22,895	20.2
Bamberg	7,216	7,696	6.6	8,698	10,371	19.2
Barnwell	10,075	11,564	14.8	7,067	8,236	16.5
Beaufort	33,864	42,454	25.4	16,848	21,504	27.6
Berkeley	39,044	68,741	16.0	16,891	23,362	38.3
Calhoun	4,261	5,484	28.7	6,514	6,702	2.9
Charleston	168,414	178,132	5.8	77,884	95,251	22.3
Cherokee	29,664	32,800	10.6	7,098	7,988	12.5
Chester	18,090	18,455	2.0	11,692	11,630	-0.5
Chesterfield	22,585	25,641	13.5	11,065	12,456	12.6
Clarendon	9,711	11,650	20.0	15,870	15,778	-0.6
Colleton	14,597	17,141	17.4	12,930	14,436	11.6
Darlington	33,131	37,448	13.0	20,275	25,152	24.1
Dillon	16,625	17,570	5.7	11,960	13,018	8.8
Dorchester	20,778	43,010	107.0	11,319	14,865	31.3
Edgefield	7,586	8,753	15.4	8,104	8,725	7.7
Fairfield	8,115	8,580	5.7	11,882	12,083	1.7
Florence	56,872	68,508	20.4	32,659	41,306	26.5
Georgetown	17,258	23,332	35.2	16,204	19,030	17.4
Greenville	200,273	235,210	17.4	39,829	50,842	27.6
Greenwood	35,732	40,904	14.5	13,888	16,714	20.3
Hampton	8,097	8,577	5.9	7,771	9,545	22.8
Horry	52,471	78,165	49.0	17,398	22,443	29.0
Jasper	5,095	6,176	21.2	6,783	8,289	22.2
Kershaw	23,614	26,734	13.2	11,046	12,163	10.1
Lancaster	32,587	40,317	23.7	10,720	12,923	20.5
Laurens	35,534	36,956	4.0	14,128	15,165	7.3
Lee	7,356	7,320	-0.5	10,964	11,586	5.7
Lexington	77,861	125,463	61.1	11,037	13,856	25.5
McCormick	3,151	3,044	-3.4	4,800	4,729	-1.5
Marion	14,925	16,276	9.0	15,297	17,775	16.2
Marlboro	15,262	16,462	7.9	11,832	14,649	23.8
Newberry	19,574	21,272	8.7	9,684	9,884	2.1
Oconee	36,646	43,656	19.1	4,051	4,837	19.4
Orangeburg	31,385	35,775	14.0	38,332	46,082	20.2
Pickens	53,308	72,974	36.9	5,537	5,849	5.6
Richland	159,092	161,130	1.3	73,437	104,050	41.7
Saluda	9,628	10,424	8.3	4,892	5,702	16.5
Spartanburg	137,037	159,872	16.7	36,482	40,870	12.0
Sumter	45,814	48,277	5.4	33,086	38,966	16.3
Union	20,923	21,627	3.4	8,277	9,057	9.4
Williamsburg	13,356	14,374	7.6	20,867	23,806	14.1
York	64,022	81,418	27.2	20,722	23,755	14.6
State Total	1,794,430	2,147,224	19.7	789,041	948,623	20.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, S.C. table 45, and tabulations by the S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OLDER BY COUNTY: 1980

	TOTAL POPULATION 65+	NUMBER EMPLOYED	MEDIAN INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDER	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY	NUMBER LIVING ALONE	NUMBER HOME OWNERS
Abbeville	2,821	375	$10,817	682	818	1,491
Aiken	10,023	962	10,579	2,245	2,854	5,176
Allendale	1,281	197	6,980	468	393	607
Anderson	14,348	1,811	10,034	3,565	4,045	7,253
Bamberg	2,005	259	7,993	563	510	1,030
Barnwell	2,111	247	10,039	618	605	985
Beaufort	5,303	540	18,110	1,040	1,182	2,967
Berkeley	4,583	502	9,405	1,337	1,027	2,482
Calhoun	1,411	219	9,860	392	338	754
Charleston	21,442	3,003	12,226	4,778	5,547	9,638
Cherokee	4,280	521	8,755	938	1,124	2,108
Chester	3,550	395	9,835	626	949	1,916
Chesterfield	4,027	580	9,021	1,386	1,230	2,074
Clarendon	2,978	341	7,941	1,143	710	1,454
Colleton	3,546	566	9,720	1,069	945	1,955
Darlington	5,946	847	8,889	1,713	1,455	2,775
Dillon	2,928	432	8,549	861	750	1,258
Dorchester	3,669	429	10,046	942	842	1,860
Edgefield	1,789	233	8,635	645	484	876
Fairfield	2,441	273	10,000	674	671	1,175
Florence	9,482	1,137	9,394	2,633	2,508	4,444
Georgetown	3,871	499	9,034	1,239	1,072	2,097
Greenville	27,391	3,604	10,308	5,912	7,770	13,060
Greenwood	6,585	784	9,698	1,307	1,859	3,228
Hampton	2,044	258	7,671	739	650	1,040
Horry	9,395	1,138	11,234	2,054	2,290	4,745
Jasper	1,535	186	6,721	581	377	816
Kershaw	3,835	472	9,889	1,134	1,002	2,070
Lancaster	5,182	609	9,905	1,152	1,325	2,591
Laurens	6,015	762	9,492	1,244	1,551	2,937
Lee	1,865	172	8,571	641	562	960
Lexington	9,581	1,272	10,670	1,724	2,281	4,677
McCormick	858	87	8,184	328	279	435
Marion	3,435	469	9,046	1,032	978	1,690
Marlboro	3,333	359	9,523	1,030	859	1,536
Newberry	4,458	580	9,934	1,157	1,301	2,399
Oconee	5,291	631	9,722	1,387	1,635	2,721
Orangeburg	8,359	1,170	8,780	2,478	2,201	4,093
Pickens	7,044	857	10,559	1,281	1,764	3,564
Richland	20,542	2,859	13,254	3,477	5,077	8,667
Saluda	2,022	218	8,255	648	521	1,035
Spartanburg	21,350	2,751	10,159	4,538	5,776	10,268
Sumter	6,795	859	8,291	2,191	1,709	3,048
Union	3,659	481	9,643	909	1,138	1,957
Williamsburg	3,674	557	10,012	1,337	1,038	1,943
York	9,245	1,186	10,883	1,897	2,525	4,562
State Total	287,328	36,689	$10,155	69,735	57,272	140,417

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population, PC80-1-C42.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS
JULY 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1990

COUNTY	JULY 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1990	PERCENT CHANGE
Abbeville	22,700	24,500	7.9
Aiken	106,000	123,700	16.8
Allendale	10,700	11,800	10.1
Anderson	133,900	170,100	27.0
Bamberg	18,200	20,800	14.3
Barnwell	19,990	23,200	16.4
Beaufort	65,700	84,400	28.5
Berkeley	95,700	138,400	44.6
Calhoun	12,200	14,000	14.0
Charleston	278,000	313,300	12.7
Cherokee	41,100	46,200	12.5
Chester	30,200	30,700	1.8
Chesterfield	38,300	43,700	14.1
Clarendon	27,500	29,700	8.0
Colleton	31,800	36,700	15.4
Darlington	62,900	74,300	18.1
Dillon	31,100	33,800	8.5
Dorchester	58,900	89,600	52.0
Edgefield	17,600	19,800	12.4
Fairfield	20,700	21,600	4.2
Florence	110,700	136,800	23.6
Georgetown	42,700	54,400	27.4
Greenville	289,100	347,700	20.3
Greenwood	58,100	68,000	17.1
Hampton	18,200	21,000	15.1
Horry	102,200	139,700	36.7
Jasper	14,600	17,900	22.7
Kershaw	39,100	44,200	13.1
Lancaster	53,600	66,400	23.8
Laurens	52,300	55,300	5.7
Lee	18,900	19,700	4.0
Lexington	141,600	195,200	37.8
McCormick	7,800	7,700	-1.3
Marion	34,300	39,000	13.6
Marlboro	31,700	37,200	17.2
Newberry	31,200	33,300	7.0
Oconee	48,800	58,600	20.1
Orangeburg	82,600	98,000	18.6
Pickens	79,800	106,500	33.4
Richland	268,700	309,600	15.2
Saluda	16,200	18,100	11.9
Spartanburg	202,200	236,100	16.7
Sumter	88,500	98,900	11.8
Union	30,800	32,600	5.9
Williamsburg	38,300	43,100	12.3
York	107,300	135,000	25.9
State Total	3,132,400	3,770,000	20.4

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services.

LABOR FORCE

LABOR FORCE

South Carolina's economy was characterized by extremes during 1983. The depth of the recession was reached in January as unemployment totaled 194,500 with an unemployment rate of 12.7%, the highest rate recorded since World War II. Under the leadership of the Employment Security Commission, Economic Recovery Committees were formed throughout the state to attack the problem of unemployment. These committees brought officials from state and local government as well as private industry together in a cooperative effort to create a positive atmosphere in which to reduce unemployment. As a result, recovery took off at a phenomenal pace and unemployment began to drop. By October, the jobless rate reached 8.2%, the lowest in two years.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1970, 1980, 1981, 1982, AND 1983
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE 1982-1983
Civilian Labor Force	1,006	1,390	1,427	1,497	1,476	-21
Employment	958	1,294	1,308	1,335	1,328	- 7
Unemployment	48	96	120	162	148	-14
Rate	4.9	6.9	8.4	10.8	10.0	---

Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

Unemployment began to build across the nation during 1981, as inflation and high interest rates took their toll on the nation's automobile and housing industries. South Carolina's manufacturers, who provide many materials for these industries, began to cut payrolls dramatically. The textile industry, which produces carpet and upholstery materials for homes and autos, was particularly hard hit. As layoffs began to mount, housewives and other secondary wage earners began to flood the labor force in search of work to supplement their family incomes during the hard times. Consequently, the state's labor force grew nearly 5.0% during 1982, with most of the growth occurring in the unemployment component.

During 1983, the trend reversed. Workers began to return from layoffs, thus increasing employment; and unemployment began to plummet at an even faster rate. This was largely because the secondary wage earners, who had caused the labor force to swell disproportionately in 1982, began to drop out during 1983 as the economy improved. Thus, 1983's labor force, though lower than that in 1982, reflects a return to a more normal growth pattern.

AGE, RACE, & SEX (BASED ON 1983 PRELIMINARY DATA)

In 1983, over half (53.4%) of the South Carolina labor force was comprised of males, and over two thirds (67.0%) were white. The largest race/sex component was white males, with slightly less than 37% of the total. Youth between the ages of 16 and 19 accounted for just under 7% of the total labor force in the state.

Among the unemployed members of the labor force, there were more females (54.2%) than males (45.8%). Also, the white unemployed (50.4%) outnumbered the black segment. Black females, at 28.5%, comprised the largest race/sex component of the unemployed. Approximately 18% of the unemployed were youth (aged 16-19).

Black youth (aged 16-19) recorded the highest unemployment rate in 1983, with a level of 43.5%. Women (11.7%) had a higher rate than men (9.6%). The jobless rate for blacks (15.0%) exceeded the rate for whites (7.6%). Black females, with a rate of 17.7%, experienced the highest rate of unemployment of all race/sex groups.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1983
SOUTH CAROLINA

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	2,350,000	1,476,100	1,327,700	148,300	10.0
Men	1,060,500	787,600	719,600	67,900	8.6
Women	1,289,500	688,500	608,100	80,400	11.7
Men (20+)	943,700	731,100	678,200	53,000	7.2
Women (20+)	1,169,400	644,400	575,600	68,800	10.7
Both Sexes (16-19)	236,900	100,600	74,000	26,600	26.4
White	1,538,300	988,700	914,000	74,700	7.6
Men	712,400	542,600	504,500	38,100	7.0
Women	825,900	446,100	409,500	36,600	8.2
Men (20+)	649,600	508,000	476,400	31,600	6.2
Women (20+)	755,200	411,300	381,200	30,100	7.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	133,500	69,400	56,400	13,000	18.8
Black	793,000	476,900	405,400	71,500	15.0
Men	340,700	238,800	209,500	29,300	12.3
Women	452,200	238,100	195,900	42,200	17.7
Men (20+)	286,900	217,000	196,200	20,900	9.6
Women (20+)	403,300	228,700	191,600	37,000	16.2
Both Sexes (16-19)	102,800	31,200	17,600	13,600	43.5

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

DURATION AND REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT (BASED ON 1983 PRELIMINARY DATA)

Just over one third (37.2%) of the unemployed in 1983 were jobless for less than 5 weeks. Over 30% were jobless between 5 and 14 weeks. However, 9.5% were jobless for 52 weeks or more as an after-effect of the 1981-82 recession. The average duration of unemployment was 16.5 weeks.

Slightly over half of the unemployed in 1983 were job losers, while only 11.8% left their jobs voluntarily. Thirty-four and a half percent of the unemployed were new and reentrants to the labor force. Many of these new entrants and reentrants were housewives and other secondary labor force participants who entered the labor market seeking jobs to supplement family incomes.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE
1983

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION						
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27-51 WEEKS	52 WEEKS AND OVER	AVERAGE DURATION (IN WEEKS)
TOTAL	100.0	37.2	30.5	13.8	9.0	9.5	16.5
MEN	100.0	31.7	33.1	13.6	10.6	11.0	18.5
WOMEN	100.0	42.0	28.2	13.9	7.7	8.2	14.8
WHITE	100.0	38.2	29.9	15.4	6.8	9.7	16.6
BLACK	100.0	37.3	29.9	12.4	11.6	8.8	16.3

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE
1983

	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
TOTAL	100.0	53.7	11.8	24.5	10.0
MEN	100.0	68.3	9.0	12.7	10.0
WOMEN	100.0	41.2	14.1	34.6	10.1
WHITE	100.0	56.8	13.5	21.8	7.9
BLACK	100.0	49.9	10.2	27.3	12.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
1983

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	45.1	53.4	54.2	45.8
Women	54.9	46.6	45.8	54.2
Men (20+)	40.2	49.5	51.1	35.7
Women (20+)	49.8	43.7	43.4	46.4
Both Sexes (16-19)	10.1	6.8	5.6	17.9
White	65.5	67.0	68.8	50.4
Men	30.3	36.8	38.0	25.7
Women	35.1	30.2	30.8	24.7
Men (20+)	27.6	34.4	35.9	21.3
Women (20+)	32.1	27.9	28.7	20.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	5.7	4.7	4.2	8.8
Black	33.7	32.3	30.5	48.2
Men	14.5	16.2	15.3	19.8
Women	19.2	16.1	14.8	28.5
Men (20+)	12.2	14.7	14.9	11.1
Women (20+)	17.2	15.5	14.4	24.9
Both Sexes (16-19)	4.4	2.1	1.3	9.2

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (BASED ON 1980-1982 AND 1983 PRELIMINARY DATA)

The individuals participating in South Carolina's labor force, whether employed or unemployed, represented 62.8% of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old or over in 1983. The 1982 proportion was 64.8%. Of the eligible male population, 74.3 participated in the labor force, compared to 76.7% in 1982. Women's participation for 1983, at 53.4%, was somewhat lower than the 55.0% recorded the previous year. Youth 16 to 19 years of age recorded the lowest participation rate, at 42.5%. The highest participation rate was claimed by adult males, with a rate of 77.5%.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE INDICATORS 1980-1983

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES			
	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	62.8	64.8	62.9	62.6
Men	74.3	76.7	75.5	75.6
Women	53.4	55.0	52.2	51.2
Men (20+)	77.5	79.9	78.6	78.6
Women (20+)	55.1	56.5	53.9	52.7
Both Sexes (16-19)	42.5	45.4	43.1	44.3
WHITE	64.3	65.8	63.4	64.0
Men	76.2	78.0	77.1	77.7
Women	54.0	55.2	51.2	51.5
Men (20+)	78.2	INA	79.4	79.8
Women (20+)	54.5	INA	51.9	51.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	52.0	53.3	49.2	52.6
BLACK	60.1	62.6	61.7	59.1
Men	70.1	73.3	71.4	70.2
Women	52.6	54.5	54.3	50.5
Men (20+)	75.6	INA	76.2	75.4
Women (20+)	56.7	INA	58.4	54.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	30.4	34.8	33.4	31.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

INA: Information Not Available

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS

The employment-to-population ratio indicates whether or not the economy is generating sufficient jobs to provide employment for a constant proportion of the population. In other words, by relating employment to population, one can evaluate the magnitude of job growth. In 1983, 56.5% of the South Carolina population 16 years old and over were employed. This was down slightly from the 1982 level of 57.8%. This indicates that the economy's capacity to generate jobs was not able to keep pace with the working-age population growth; this is still a reflection of a recessionary economy. The employment-to-population ratio for almost every sex/race category declined from 1982 to 1983, while the ratio for black males edged up moderately. Among individual sex/race components, white men recorded the highest ratio (70.3%), whereas black youth experienced the lowest (17.1%).

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 1980-1983

	EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS			
	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	56.5	57.8	57.6	58.2
Men	67.9	68.4	70.0	71.0
Women	47.2	49.0	47.1	47.2
Men (20+)	71.9	72.2	73.4	74.0
Women (20+)	49.2	51.0	49.5	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	31.2	34.3	34.2	36.6
WHITE	59.4	60.6	59.9	60.9
Men	70.3	71.8	73.7	74.5
Women	49.6	50.8	47.7	48.4
Men (20+)	73.3	NA	76.0	76.7
Women (20+)	50.5	NA	49.0	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	42.2	45.7	41.6	47.6
BLACK	51.1	51.9	52.4	52.0
Men	61.5	60.3	61.9	61.6
Women	43.3	45.6	45.1	44.5
Men (20+)	68.4	NA	68.7	67.0
Women (20+)	47.5	NA	50.2	49.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	17.1	19.3	22.0	23.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

NA: Information Not Available

YOUTH 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA & UNITED STATES
1970, 1975-83

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1970
TOTAL	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4	22.4	10.4
WHITE	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7	15.5	8.0
BLACK	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.3	25.9	22.6	40.0	15.9

UNITED STATES

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1970
TOTAL	22.4	23.2	19.6	17.8	16.1	16.4	17.8	19.0	20.1	15.3
WHITE	19.3	20.4	17.3	15.6	13.9	13.9	15.4	16.9	17.9	13.5
BLACK	49.5	49.0	37.9	35.4	33.0	35.4	37.9	36.7	38.6	29.0

1/ 16-19 Years of Age

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor and
S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

OCCUPATIONS (BASED ON 1982 PRELIMINARY DATA)

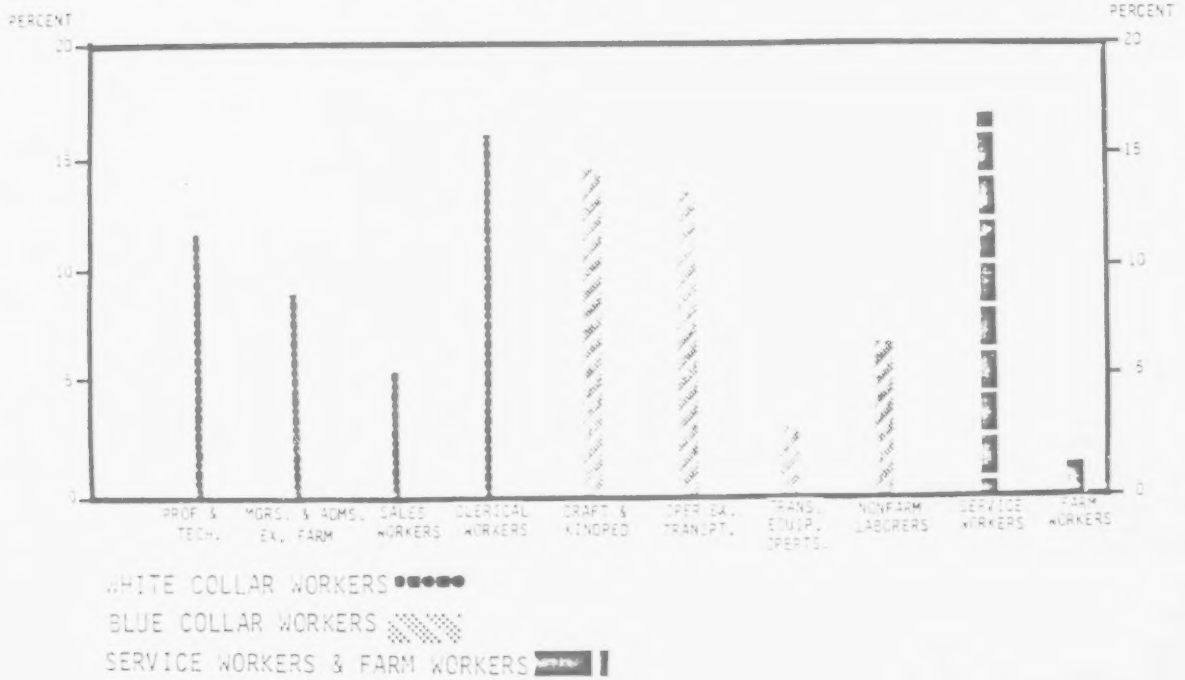
In 1982, white-collar jobs accounted for almost 43% of all jobs in South Carolina, while blue-collar jobs comprised about 39%. Service workers and farm workers together accounted for just over 18% of the total. Service workers, at 16.3%, made up the largest single occupational group. In 1980, blue-collar craft and kindred workers showed the highest level of employment. However, there has been a shift from blue collar to the clerical sector during the past two years, largely resulting from the recent recessionary impact on the South Carolina manufacturing sector. In 1982, clerical workers accounted for 16.6% of all occupations.

The most frequently occurring occupational category among men was blue-collar craft and kindred workers (25.6%), followed by nonfarm managers and administrators (11.7%). Women, as expected, were most frequently found in clerical occupations (29.7%), although women service workers (23.9%) followed a close second.

Over half of all white workers in 1982 were found in white-collar jobs, particularly in the clerical sector (18.3%). Blacks were most often found in blue-collar jobs (47.8%), with non-transport operatives (22%) comprising the largest category for this group. Teenagers were typically found in service occupations.

Blue-collar workers generally experienced higher unemployment rates than white-collar (14% compared to 5%). Nonfarm laborers in the blue-collar sector recorded the highest jobless rate of any single occupation, with 16.2%.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1982



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1982

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	1,325	711	614
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	42.7	33.6	53.2
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL	11.9	11.5	12.4
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	9.1	11.7	6.1
SALES WORKERS	5.1	5.2	4.9
CLERICAL WORKERS	16.6	5.3	29.7
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	38.9	53.2	22.4
CRAFT & KINDRED	14.8	25.6	2.4
OPERATIVES, EX. TRANSPORT	13.9	11.0	17.4
TRANSP. EQUIP. OPERATIVES	3.7	6.0	0.9
NONFARM LABORERS	6.5	10.6	1.7
SERVICE WORKERS	16.8	10.7	23.9
FARM WORKERS	1.6	2.5	0.5

	WHITE	BLACK	AGE 16-19
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	956	359	82
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	50.5	22.1	26.0
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL	13.6	7.3	1.7
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	12.0	1.6	1.0
SALES WORKERS	6.5	1.2	6.1
CLERICAL WORKERS	18.3	11.9	17.2
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	35.6	47.3	32.8
CRAFT & KINDRED	17.1	8.9	9.2
OPERATIVES, EX. TRANSPORT	10.3	22.0	5.6
TRANSP. EQUIP. OPERATIVES	3.3	4.7	6.8
NONFARM LABORERS	4.4	12.2	12.1
SERVICE WORKERS	12.4	28.3	38.0
FARM WORKERS	1.5	1.3	3.2

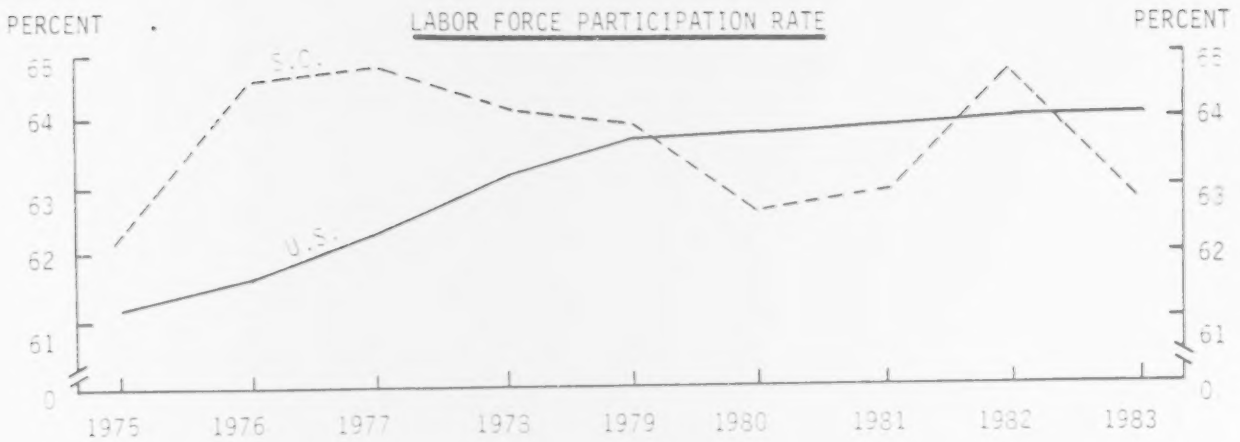
LABOR FORCE STATUS BY OCCUPATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1982
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

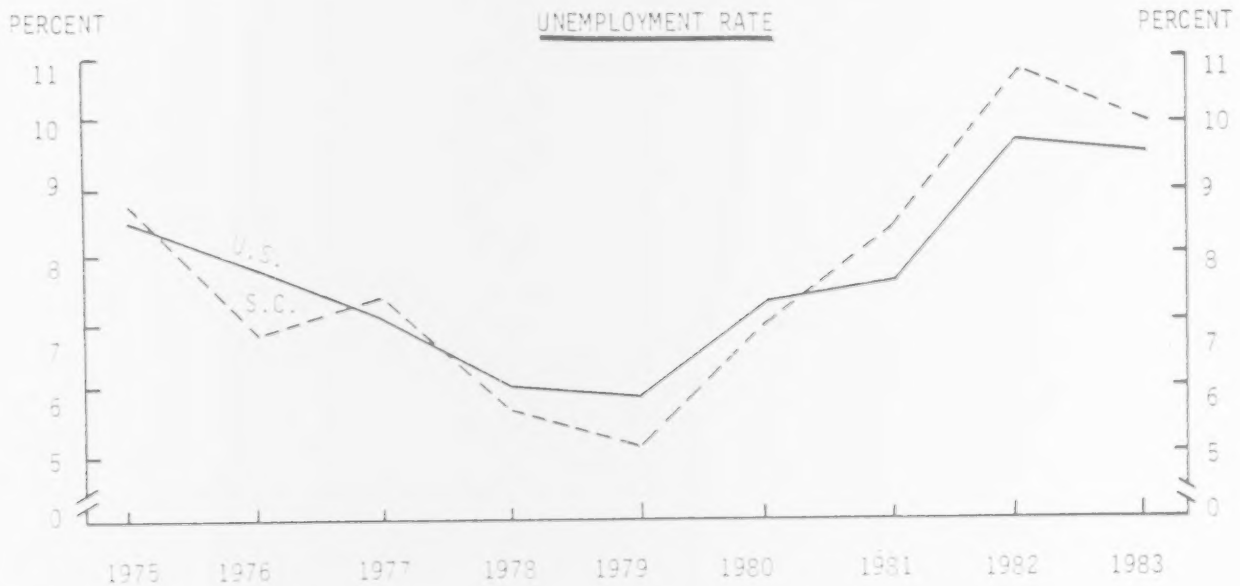
	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED 1/	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	1,325	144	9.8
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	566	30	5.0
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL	158	4	2.5
MGRS. & ADMS., EX. FARM	121	6	4.8
SALES WORKERS	67	5	6.9
CLERICAL WORKERS	220	15	6.3
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	516	84	14.0
CRAFT & KINDRED	196	27	12.1
OPERATIVES, EX. TRANSPORT	185	35	15.9
TRANSP. EQUIP. OPERATIVES	49	5	10.0
NONFARM LABORERS	86	17	16.2
SERVICE WORKERS	223	29	11.5
FARM WORKERS	21	2	9.0

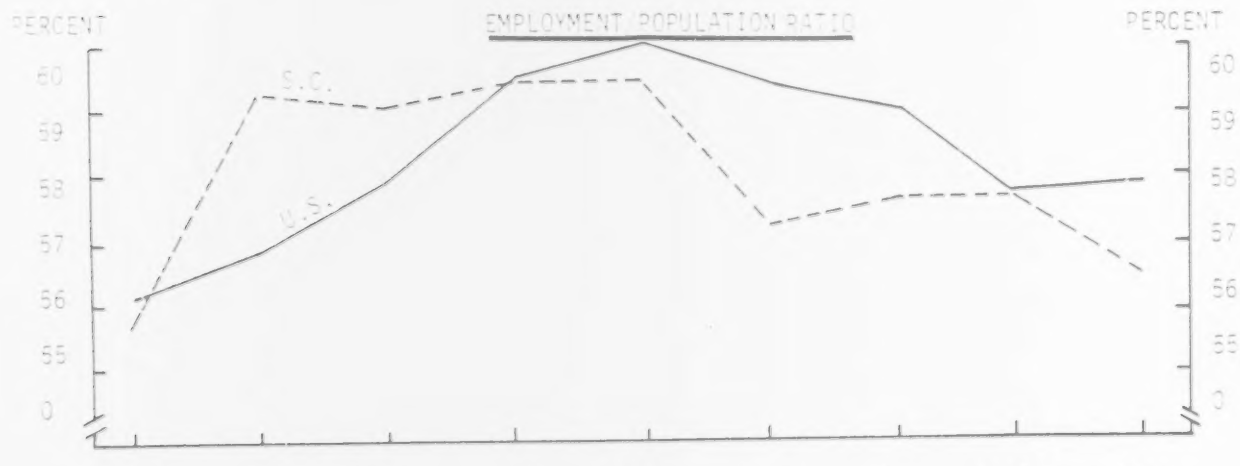
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Current Population Survey, CPS and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Excludes persons with no previous full-time work experience.

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR PERSONS 16 AND OVER







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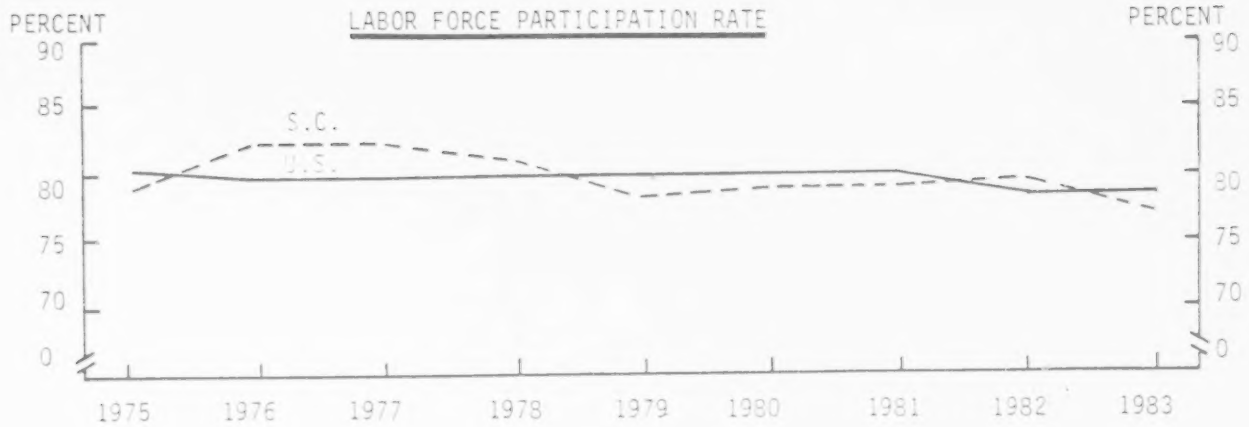
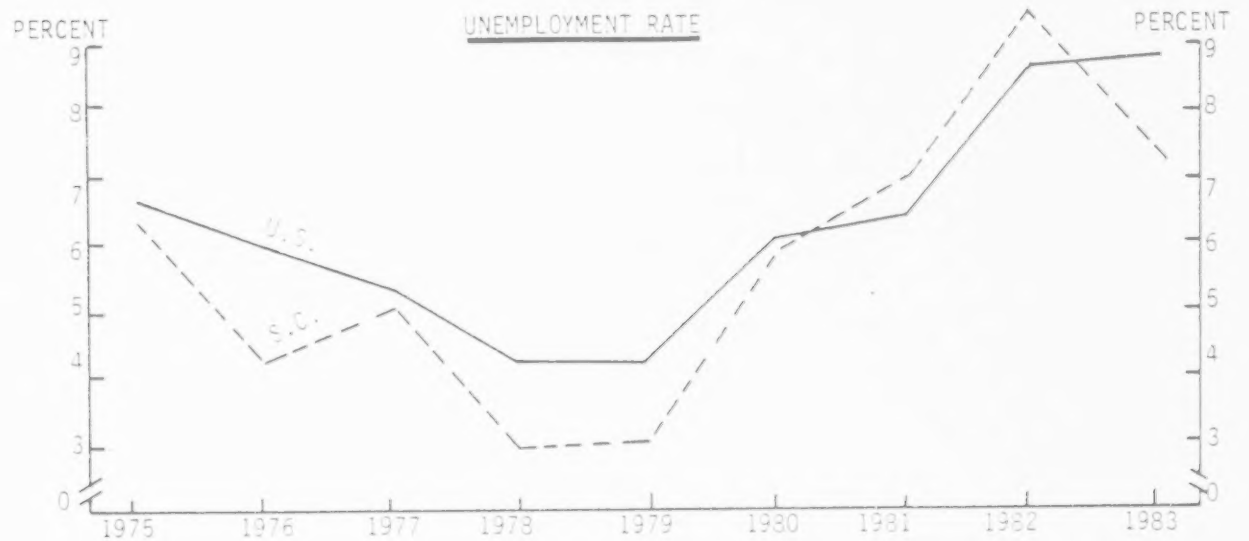
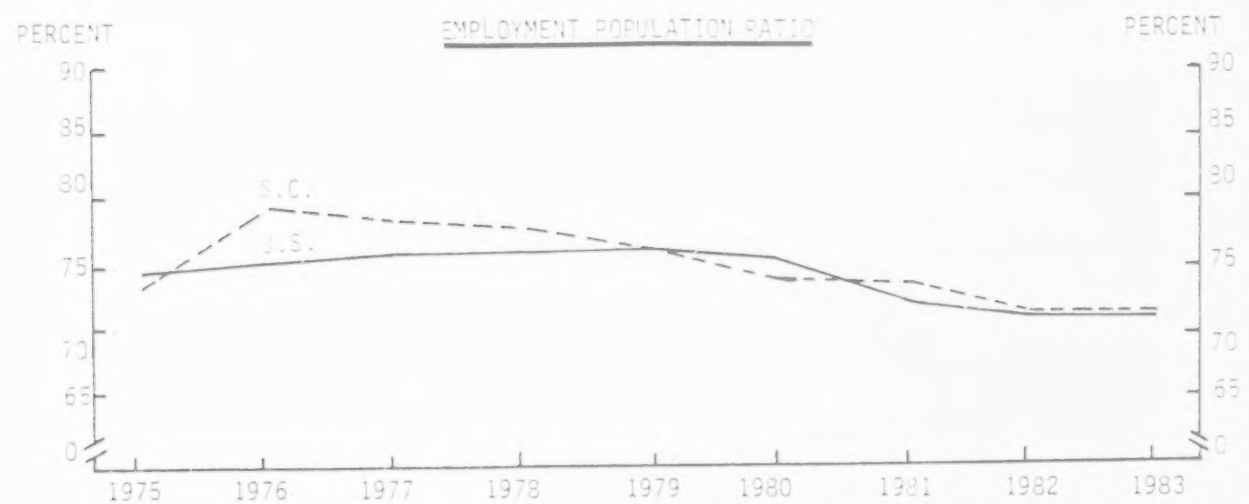
SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR ADULT MEN 20 AND OVER



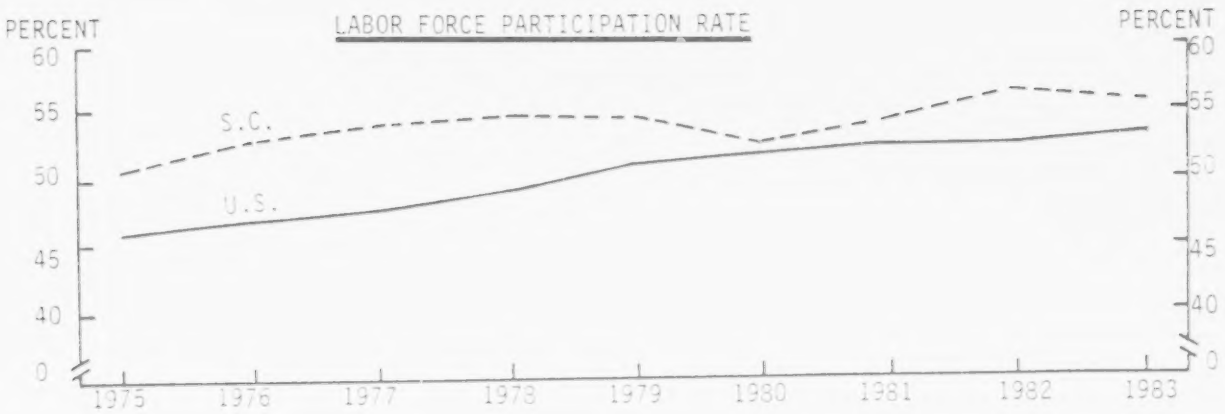


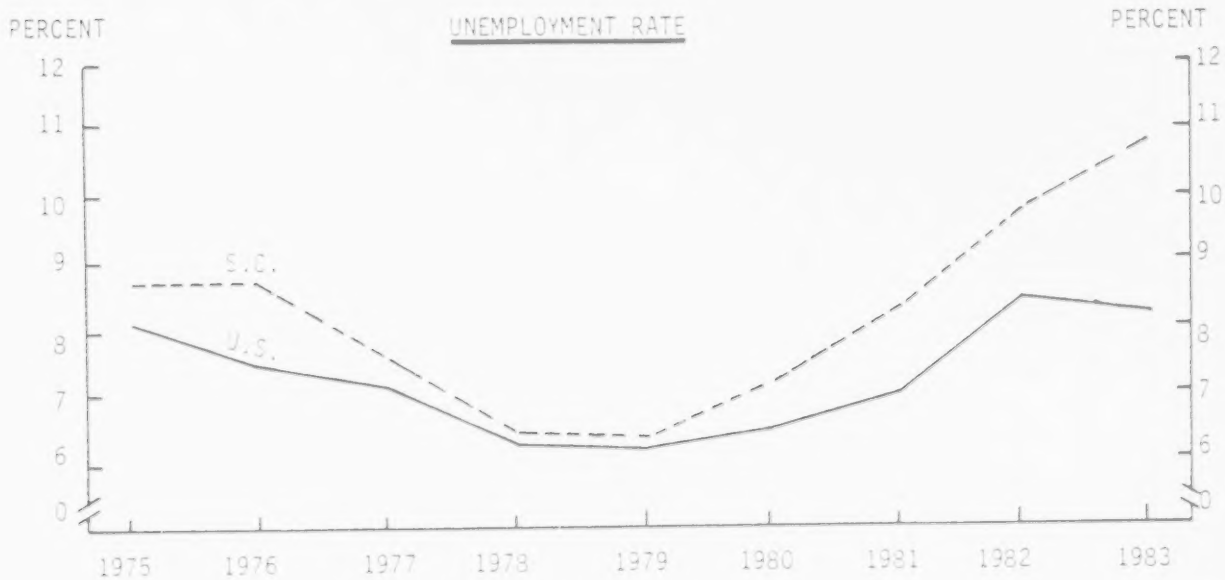


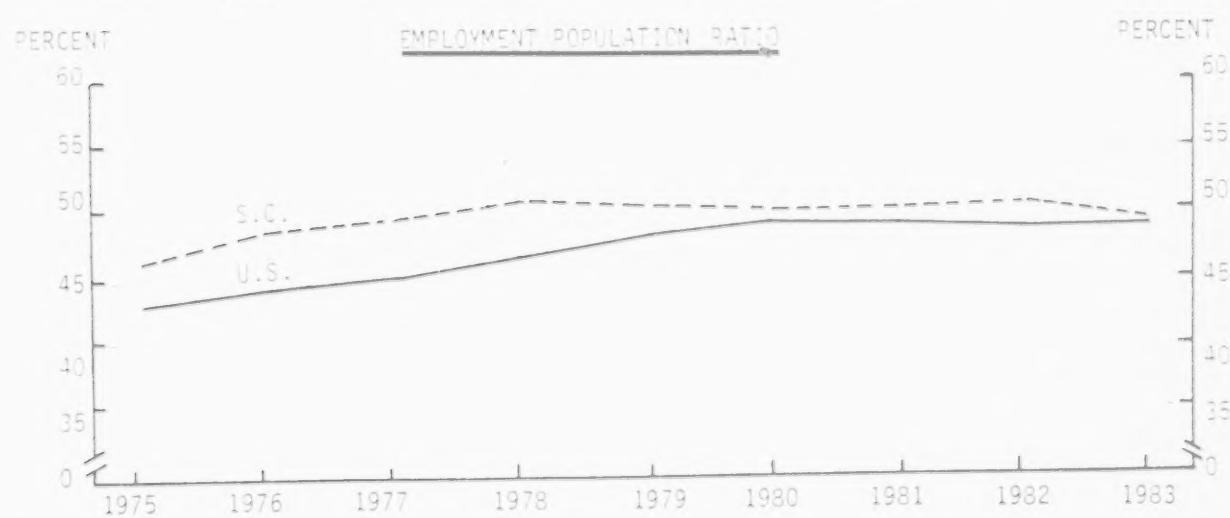
U.S.
S.C.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR ADULT WOMEN 20 AND OVER



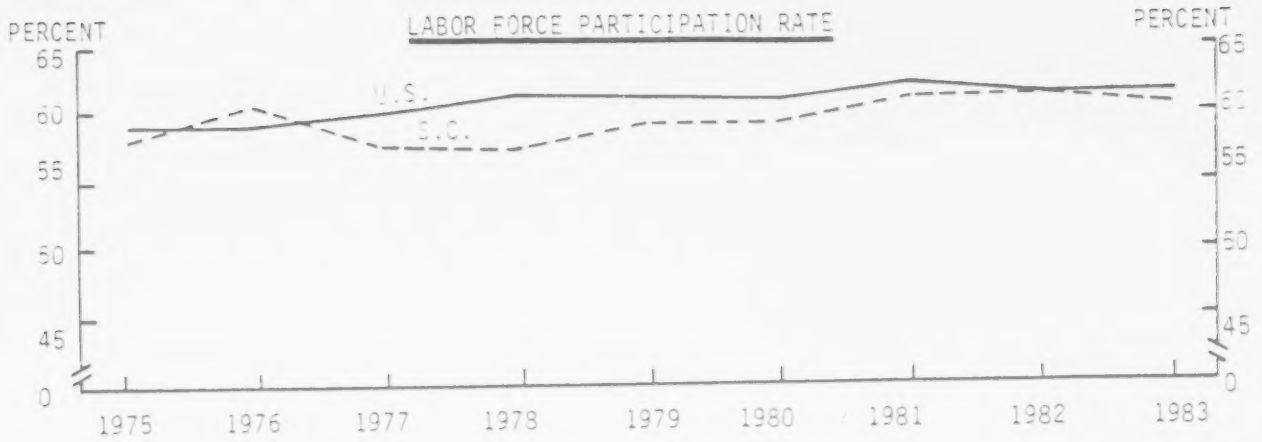


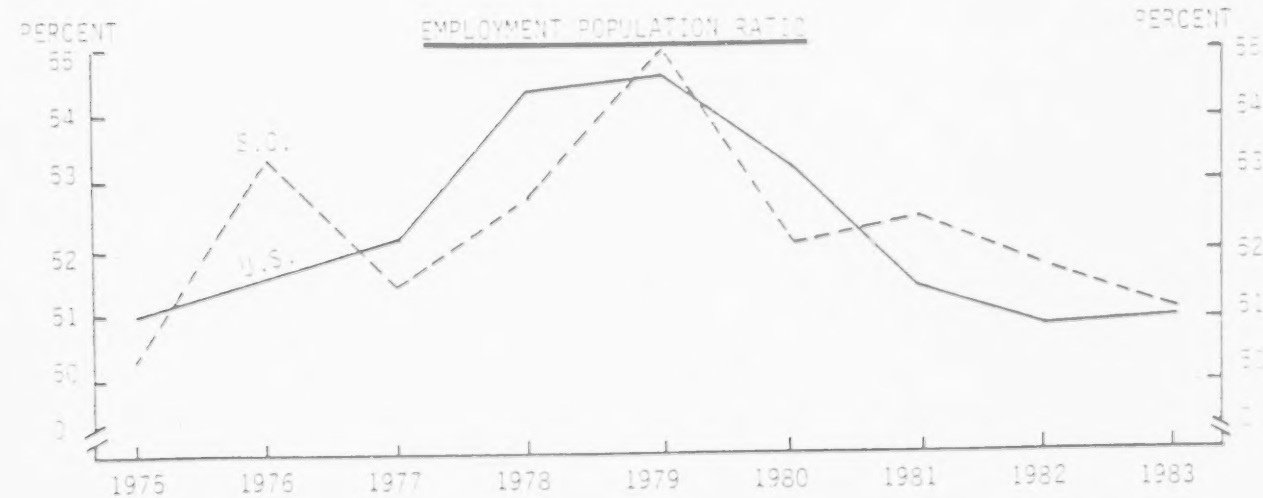


U.S.
S.C.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR BLACKS 16 AND OVER

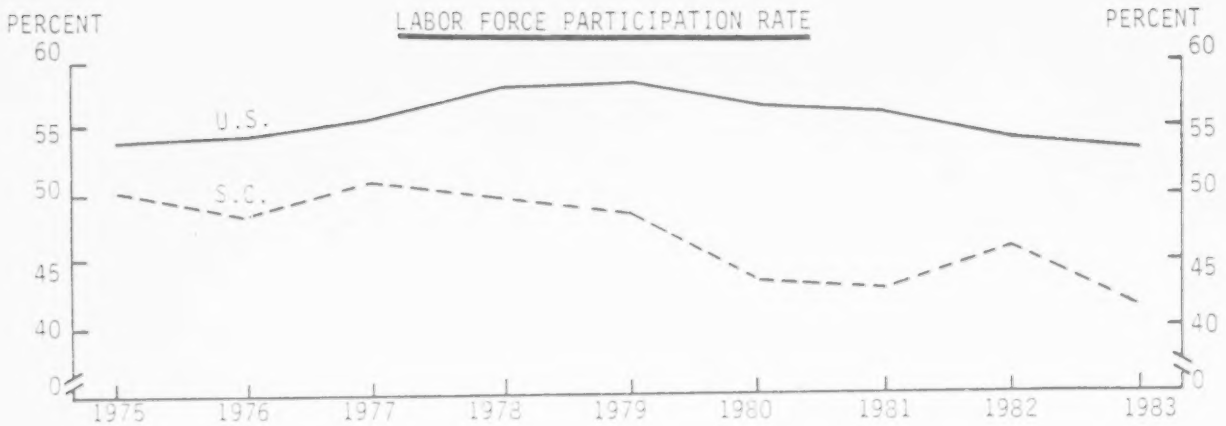




U.S.
S.C.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR TEENAGERS 16-19



U.S.
S.C.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED 1985

AGE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	1,530,000	1,415,000	115,000	7.5
WHITE MALES	600,670	572,330	28,340	4.7
16-19	34,420	29,290	5,130	14.9
20-24	87,670	80,990	6,680	7.6
25-34	165,550	159,080	6,470	3.9
35-44	138,460	133,930	4,530	3.3
45-64	156,820	151,920	4,900	3.1
65+	17,750	17,120	630	3.5
WHITE FEMALES	515,770	482,690	33,080	6.4
16-19	27,850	22,960	4,890	17.6
20-24	73,440	66,610	6,830	9.3
25-34	148,720	139,280	9,440	6.3
35-44	125,000	119,130	5,870	4.7
45-64	127,910	122,470	5,440	4.3
65+	12,850	12,240	610	4.7
BLACK MALES	202,420	180,470	21,950	10.8
16-19	11,930	8,790	3,140	26.3
20-24	33,970	27,970	6,000	17.7
25-34	67,170	60,610	6,560	9.8
35-44	44,520	41,210	3,310	7.4
45-64	39,930	37,290	2,640	6.6
65+	4,900	4,600	300	6.1
BLACK FEMALES	211,140	179,510	31,630	15.0
16-19	10,250	6,250	4,000	39.0
20-24	31,520	23,980	7,540	23.9
25-34	71,910	61,300	10,610	14.8
35-44	49,880	43,930	5,950	11.9
45-64	43,450	40,260	3,190	7.3
65+	4,130	3,790	340	8.2

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory's Labor Market Projection Model.

NOTE: Components may not add due to rounding.

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (BASED ON 1983 PRELIMINARY DATA)

Nearly 89% of South Carolina's labor force in 1983 were participating on a full-time basis. Men recorded a higher rate of full-time involvement than women (men 94%, women 83%); while blacks (at 90%) were slightly higher than whites at 88%. Generally, the unemployment rate of the part-time labor force (10.8%) was higher than that of the full-time labor force (10.0%). The exceptions were among women (full-time rate 12.0%--part-time rate 10.0%) and youth (full-time rate 30.7%--part-time rate 21.3%).

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1983 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES 16-19	WHITE	BLACK
FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	1,309.1	737.7	571.4	55.1	871.4	427.4
EMPLOYED						
FULL-TIME	1,077.0	627.8	449.2	31.8	761.7	307.9
PART-TIME ECON. REAS.	101.8	48.3	53.4	6.4	44.9	56.1
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WRK.)	130.4	61.6	68.8	16.9	64.8	63.4
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	10.0	8.4	12.0	30.7	7.4	14.9
PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	167.0	49.8	117.1	45.5	117.3	49.5
EMP. ON VOL. PT.-TIME	149.0	43.5	105.5	35.8	107.4	41.4
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WRK.)	18.0	6.3	11.7	9.7	9.9	8.1
PERCENT OF PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	10.8	12.7	10.0	21.3	8.4	16.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS)

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA
(UNADJUSTED)
1970-1983

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
JANUARY	12.7	10.4	8.2	5.8	5.2	6.4	8.0	7.9	9.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.2
FEBRUARY	12.5	10.2	8.3	5.9	5.1	6.3	8.6	7.9	10.6	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.6	4.5
MARCH	12.0	10.1	8.4	5.7	5.0	5.9	7.5	7.3	10.3	4.9	3.9	4.5	5.7	4.2
APRIL	10.9	9.9	7.7	5.6	4.7	5.6	7.0	6.7	9.6	4.8	3.7	4.2	5.2	4.4
MAY	10.6	10.9	8.1	6.3	4.5	5.5	7.0	6.6	8.8	4.8	3.6	4.1	5.1	4.2
JUNE	10.2	11.1	8.7	8.0	5.1	6.2	7.5	7.2	9.3	6.3	4.9	5.2	6.6	5.4
JULY	9.8	11.5	8.7	8.5	5.1	6.3	7.8	7.3	8.4	6.2	4.5	4.8	6.0	5.3
AUGUST	9.1	11.2	8.1	7.4	5.0	5.6	7.1	6.7	7.8	5.7	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.7
SEPTEMBER	8.4	10.5	8.1	7.3	4.9	5.3	6.5	6.4	8.0	5.9	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.9
OCTOBER	8.2	11.0	8.2	7.4	4.9	5.4	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.4	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.0
NOVEMBER	8.2	11.3	9.0	7.4	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.6	3.8	3.9	4.9	5.2
DECEMBER	7.7	11.7	9.2	7.4	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.7	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.1
ANNUAL AVERAGE	10.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	6.9	8.7	5.9	4.1	4.4	5.4	4.8

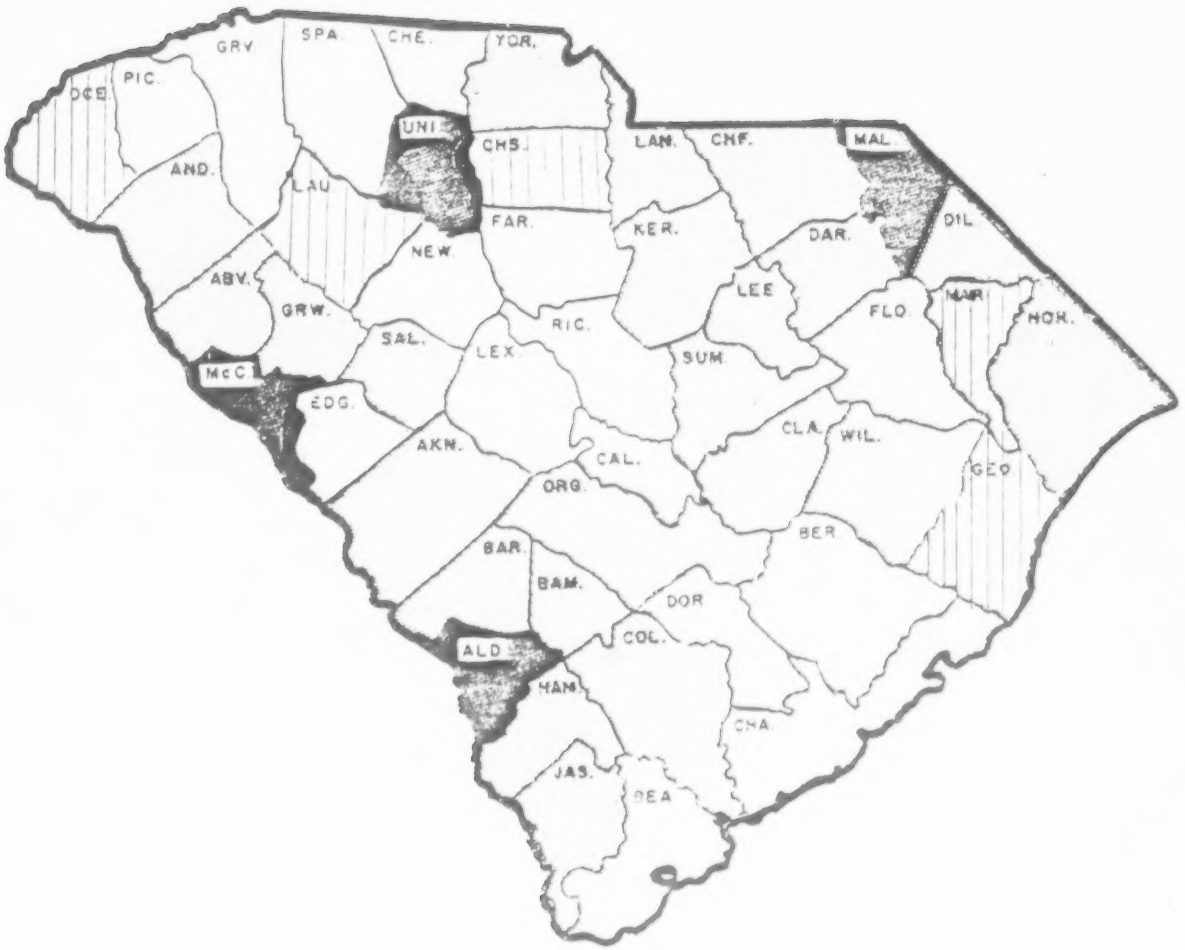
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
BY COUNTIES
1983

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT
ABBEVILLE	9,880	8,630	1,250	12.7
AIKEN	45,390	40,030	5,360	11.8
ALLENDALE	4,060	3,350	710	17.5
ANDERSON	62,980	56,440	6,540	10.4
BAMBERG	7,430	6,630	800	10.8
BARNWELL	9,850	8,790	1,060	10.8
BEAUFORT	30,580	28,410	2,170	7.1
BERKELEY	39,070	35,770	3,300	8.4
CALHOUN	7,370	6,670	700	9.5
CHARLESTON	114,560	104,600	9,960	8.7
CHEROKEE	23,510	21,260	2,250	9.6
CHESTER	15,290	13,270	2,020	13.2
CHESTERFIELD	19,240	17,070	2,170	11.3
CLARENDON	12,640	11,350	1,290	10.2
COLLETON	13,170	11,470	1,700	12.9
DARLINGTON	27,830	24,500	3,330	12.0
DILLON	14,290	12,790	1,500	10.5
DORCHESTER	24,220	22,190	2,030	8.4
EDGEFIELD	8,050	7,300	750	9.3
FAIRFIELD	9,940	8,970	970	9.8
FLORENCE	51,330	45,710	5,620	10.9
GEORGETOWN	22,640	19,550	3,040	13.6
GREENVILLE	145,990	133,040	12,950	8.9
GREENWOOD	28,290	24,810	3,480	12.3
HAMPTON	7,700	6,730	970	12.6
HORRY	64,220	57,470	6,750	10.5
JASPER	6,310	5,620	690	10.9
KERSHAW	18,550	16,440	2,110	11.4
LANCASTER	22,910	20,020	2,890	12.6
LAURENS	22,860	19,630	3,230	14.1
LEE	8,010	7,000	1,010	12.6
LEXINGTON	68,880	63,870	5,010	7.3
MCCORMICK	3,360	2,790	570	17.0
MARION	16,600	14,140	2,460	14.8
MARLBORO	12,360	9,930	2,430	19.7
NEWBERRY	16,220	14,880	1,340	8.3
OCONEE	21,440	18,650	2,790	13.0
ORANGEBURG	38,330	33,940	4,390	11.5
PICKENS	40,500	36,640	3,860	9.5
RICHLAND	131,220	122,750	8,470	6.5
SALUDA	7,030	6,190	840	11.9
SPARTANBURG	102,630	93,270	9,360	9.1
SUMTER	35,820	32,220	3,600	10.1
UNION	13,800	11,110	2,690	19.5
WILLIAMSBURG	17,000	14,980	2,020	11.9
YORK	52,690	47,170	5,520	10.5
STATE TOTALS	1,476,000	1,328,000	148,000	10.0

1/These data are projected from 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark
2/Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE



17.0% and above
13.0% to 16.9%
10.0% to 12.9%
Below 10.0%

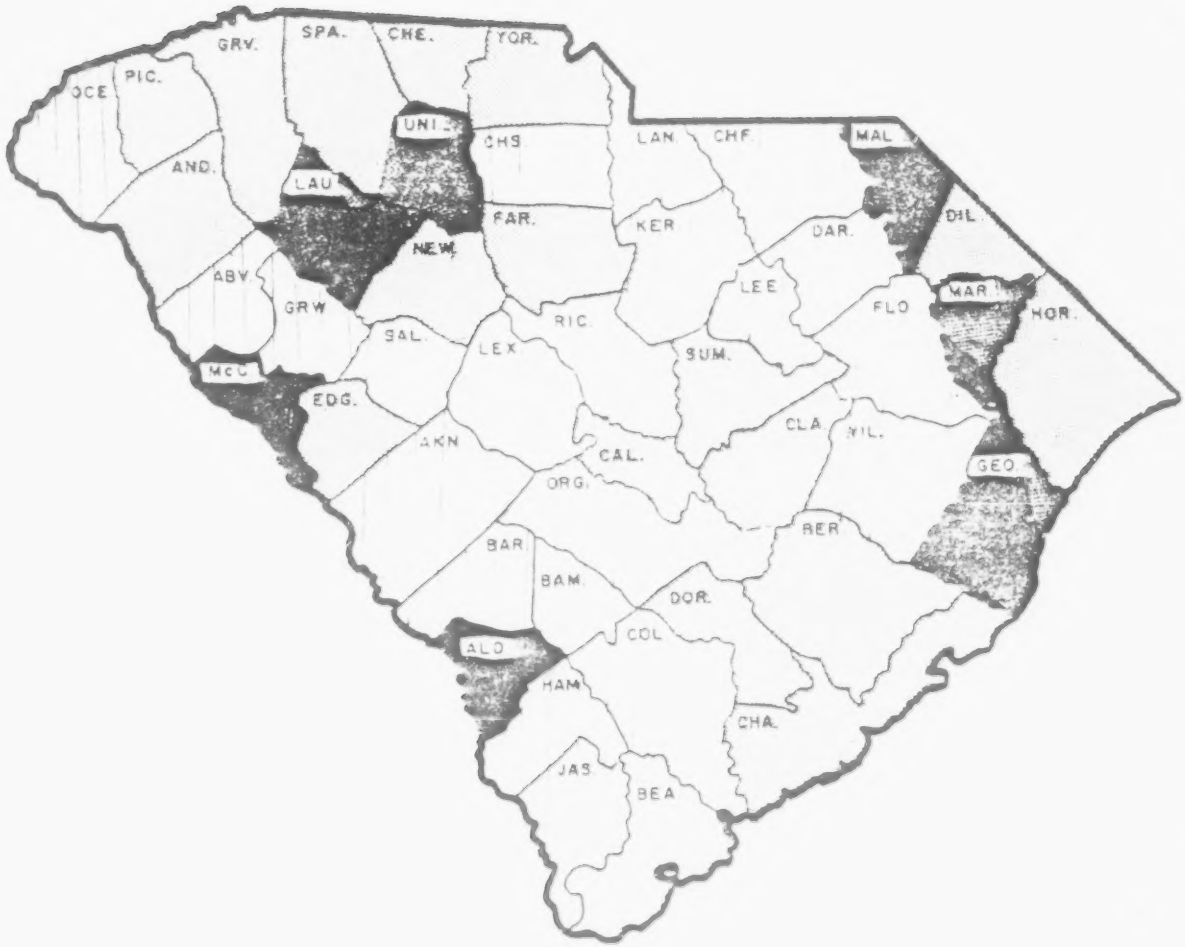
S.C. Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information LMCS

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
BY COUNTIES, PROJECTED 1985

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT
ABBEVILLE	10,250	9,270	980	9.6
AIKEN	47,120	42,960	4,160	8.8
ALLENDALE	4,280	3,730	550	12.9
ANDERSON	85,330	80,250	5,080	7.6
BAMBERG	7,650	7,030	620	8.1
BARNWELL	10,250	9,420	830	8.1
BEAUFORT	31,670	29,980	1,690	5.3
BERKELEY	40,550	37,980	2,570	6.3
CALHOUN	7,650	7,110	540	7.1
CHARLESTON	118,730	110,990	7,740	6.5
CHEROKEE	24,330	22,580	1,750	7.2
CHESTER	15,910	14,350	1,560	9.8
CHESTERFIELD	19,890	18,200	1,690	8.5
CLARENDON	13,160	12,160	1,000	7.6
COLLETON	13,620	12,300	1,320	9.7
DARLINGTON	28,920	26,330	2,590	9.0
DILLON	14,840	13,680	1,160	7.8
DORCHESTER	25,090	23,510	1,580	6.3
EDGEFIELD	9,420	7,330	590	7.0
FAIRFIELD	10,250	9,490	760	7.4
FLORENCE	53,240	48,870	4,370	8.2
GEORGETOWN	23,410	21,050	2,360	10.1
GREENVILLE	151,320	141,260	10,060	6.6
GREENWOOD	29,380	26,680	2,700	9.2
HAMPTON	7,960	7,200	760	9.5
HORRY	66,560	61,320	5,240	7.9
JASPER	6,580	6,040	540	8.2
KERSHAW	19,280	17,630	1,650	8.6
LANCASTER	23,720	21,480	2,240	9.4
LAURENS	23,720	21,210	2,510	10.6
LEE	8,260	7,480	780	9.4
LEXINGTON	71,450	67,550	3,900	5.5
MCCORMICK	3,520	3,070	450	12.8
MARION	17,140	15,230	1,910	11.1
MARLBORO	12,360	10,560	1,800	14.7
NEWBERRY	16,830	15,780	1,050	6.2
OCONEE	23,190	20,020	3,170	13.7
ORANGEBURG	39,780	36,360	3,420	8.6
PICKENS	41,920	38,920	3,000	7.2
RICHLAND	136,020	129,440	6,580	4.8
SALUDA	7,340	6,680	660	9.0
SPARTANBURG	106,340	99,070	7,270	6.8
SUMTER	37,180	34,380	2,800	7.5
UNION	14,380	12,290	2,090	14.5
WILLIAMSBURG	17,600	16,040	1,560	8.9
YORK	54,620	50,330	4,290	7.9
STATE TOTALS	1,530,000	1,415,000	115,000	7.5

1/ These data are projected from 1983 current population survey (CPS) benchmark.
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
Projected 1985



S.C. Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information LMIS

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SOUTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1970	1960
TOTAL	10.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	7.0	9.8	6.9	3.8	4.1
MEN	8.6	10.3	7.3	6.2	3.0	4.2	5.8	6.0	7.6	4.2	2.6	3.4
WOMEN	11.7	10.9	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	9.0	8.6	10.2	8.2	5.5	5.7
MEN 20+	7.2	9.7	6.8	5.7	2.7	3.9	5.0	4.2	6.6	3.5	2.1	NA
WOMEN 20+	10.7	9.7	8.2	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.5	8.6	8.6	7.0	4.9	NA
BOTH SEXES 16-19	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	14.6	20.6	17.2	16.4	22.4	16.7	10.4	NA
WHITE	7.6	9.0	6.5	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.9	5.6	7.3	4.7	2.8	3.6
MEN	7.3	8.0	4.6	4.2	2.5	3.5	5.2	4.3	6.1	3.1	1.9	2.9
WOMEN	8.2	8.0	6.4	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.6	9.0	6.8	4.1	5.1
MEN 20+	6.2	NA	4.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	4.0	3.6	5.4	2.8	1.5	NA
WOMEN 20+	7.3	NA	6.6	5.4	5.3	4.7	6.2	6.3	7.7	6.5	3.7	NA
BOTH SEXES 16-19	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	13.3	13.6	14.6	13.7	15.6	9.8	8.2	NA
BLACK	15.0	17.2	15.1	11.9	8.9	8.6	11.1	11.9	13.2	9.4	6.5	10.0
MEN	12.8	17.8	14.7	12.3	4.3	6.6	9.1	7.8	12.6	7.7	4.6	4.3
WOMEN	17.7	15.6	15.8	11.9	13.1	10.9	14.7	15.8	13.9	11.3	8.9	15.2
MEN 20+	9.4	NA	10.7	10.1	3.5	3.4	7.9	5.6	10.4	6.0	4.0	NA
WOMEN 20+	16.1	NA	13.8	10.7	7.8	9.4	12.8	12.3	13.4	8.6	7.8	NA
BOTH SEXES 16-19	43.1	47.8	38.6	34.7	30.0	35.1	35.9	33.9	30.2	NA	15.4	NA

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, BLS, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program, Labor Market Information

NA - Information not available

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA
1983 PRELIMINARY DATA (IN THOUSANDS)

	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES						
ALL RACES						
Age 16+	2,350.0	62.8	1,476.1	1,327.7	148.3	10.0
Age 16-19	236.9	42.5	100.6	74.0	25.6	26.4
Age 20+	2,113.1	65.1	1,375.5	1,253.7	121.7	8.9
Age 20-24	308.9	76.5	236.2	202.4	33.8	14.3
Age 25-34	561.3	80.6	452.1	413.4	38.6	8.5
Age 35-44	403.7	78.7	317.7	290.2	27.5	8.7
Age 45-54	271.1	74.5	202.0	189.3	12.7	6.3
Age 55-64	258.1	50.8	136.1	128.9	7.2	5.3
Age 65+	300.0	10.4	31.3	29.5	1.8	5.7
WHITE						
Age 16+	1,538.3	64.3	988.7	914.0	74.7	7.6
Age 16-19	133.5	52.0	69.4	56.4	13.0	18.8
Age 20+	1,404.0	65.4	919.3	857.6	61.7	6.7
Age 20-24	192.7	80.6	155.2	139.2	15.9	10.3
Age 25-34	361.1	79.3	286.7	257.7	21.0	7.3
Age 35-44	259.8	78.9	212.9	199.8	13.1	6.2
Age 45-54	179.6	76.5	137.4	131.2	6.2	4.5
Age 55-64	134.7	61.9	101.1	95.7	5.4	5.3
Age 65+	206.9	11.6	24.0	23.9	.1	.4
BLACK						
Age 16+	793.0	60.1	476.9	405.4	71.5	15.0
Age 16-19	102.3	30.4	31.2	17.6	13.6	43.5
Age 20+	690.2	64.6	445.7	387.8	57.9	13.0
Age 20-24	115.4	70.3	81.1	63.2	17.9	22.1
Age 25-34	192.0	82.4	158.1	141.8	16.3	10.3
Age 35-44	125.9	79.4	100.8	87.2	13.7	13.6
Age 45-54	89.7	70.6	63.4	56.8	6.6	10.3
Age 55-64	73.5	47.6	35.0	33.2	1.8	5.1
Age 65+	92.8	7.3	7.3	5.6	1.7	23.1
MALE						
ALL RACES						
Age 16+	1,060.5	74.3	787.6	713.6	67.3	8.6
Age 16-19	116.8	48.3	56.4	41.5	15.0	26.5
Age 20+	943.7	77.5	731.1	678.2	53.0	7.2
Age 20-24	144.6	86.0	124.4	110.6	13.8	11.1
Age 25-34	255.6	93.6	239.1	224.0	15.1	6.3
Age 35-44	183.4	91.7	168.2	155.9	12.3	7.3
Age 45-54	123.4	89.3	110.3	103.0	7.3	6.6
Age 55-64	114.6	71.4	81.8	76.4	5.4	6.6
Age 65+	122.0	14.4	17.5	16.2	1.3	7.4
WHITE						
Age 16+	733.4	76.2	542.9	504.8	38.1	7.0
Age 16-19	82.9	55.2	45.7	38.1	7.6	16.7
Age 20+	649.6	79.2	508.3	476.4	31.9	6.3
Age 20-24	96.6	89.1	86.0	75.9	10.1	11.8
Age 25-34	179.7	95.2	171.0	166.1	4.9	2.9
Age 35-44	124.8	92.7	115.8	109.5	6.3	5.4
Age 45-54	84.4	90.4	76.3	73.1	3.2	4.2
Age 55-64	84.2	61.9	52.2	49.3	2.9	5.5
Age 65+	83.7	15.9	13.3	12.9	.4	3.0
BLACK						
Age 16+	348.7	70.1	244.5	209.2	35.3	14.4
Age 16-19	45.8	40.2	18.4	11.3	7.1	38.6
Age 20+	302.9	75.4	228.5	197.9	30.6	13.4
Age 20-24	56.1	84.1	47.2	39.2	8.0	16.9
Age 25-34	85.2	91.2	77.7	71.4	6.3	8.1
Age 35-44	54.8	87.2	47.8	42.3	5.5	11.5
Age 45-54	38.4	81.8	31.4	28.4	3.0	9.5
Age 55-64	33.4	61.4	20.5	18.8	1.7	8.3
Age 65+	35.1	15.9	5.6	5.1	.5	8.9

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA
1983 PRELIMINARY DATA (IN THOUSANDS)
(Continued)

	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FEMALE						
ALL RACES						
Age 16+	1,289.5	53.4	688.5	608.1	80.4	11.7
Age 16-19	120.1	36.8	44.1	32.5	11.6	26.3
Age 20+	1,169.4	55.1	644.4	575.6	68.8	10.7
Age 20-24	164.3	68.1	111.8	91.8	20.0	17.9
Age 25-34	305.3	69.7	213.0	189.5	23.6	11.1
Age 35-44	220.2	67.9	149.5	134.2	15.3	10.2
Age 45-54	147.7	61.7	91.2	86.1	5.1	5.5
Age 55-64	153.5	42.6	65.5	61.3	4.2	6.4
Age 65+	177.3	7.5	13.3	12.7	.6	4.6
WHITE						
Age 16+	825.9	54.0	446.1	409.5	36.5	8.2
Age 16-19	70.7	49.1	34.7	28.2	6.5	18.7
Age 20+	755.2	54.5	411.3	381.2	30.1	7.3
Age 20-24	96.2	73.4	70.6	63.7	7.0	9.9
Age 25-34	187.2	65.7	123.1	111.6	11.6	9.4
Age 35-44	144.9	67.0	97.1	91.2	5.9	6.0
Age 45-54	95.1	64.0	60.9	58.5	2.3	3.9
Age 55-64	110.6	44.6	49.3	45.9	3.3	6.8
Age 65+	121.1	8.6	10.4	10.4	.0	.0
BLACK						
Age 16+	452.2	52.6	238.1	195.9	42.2	17.7
Age 16-19	48.9	19.2	9.4	4.3	5.1	54.5
Age 20+	403.3	56.7	228.7	191.6	37.0	16.2
Age 20-24	67.8	60.7	41.2	28.2	13.1	31.7
Age 25-34	113.7	77.4	88.0	76.9	11.1	12.6
Age 35-44	70.5	71.7	50.6	41.9	8.7	17.2
Age 45-54	51.5	57.8	29.8	27.1	2.7	9.0
Age 55-64	43.3	37.6	16.2	15.3	.9	5.6
Age 65+	56.7	5.2	2.9	2.9	.0	21.0

NOTE: Data may not add due to rounding. Unemployment rates calculated from unrounded data.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN UNITED STATES--1970, 1980-83
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE 1982-83
Civilian Labor Force	82,771	106,940	108,670	110,204	111,550	+1,346
Employment	78,678	99,303	100,397	99,526	100,834	+1,308
Unemployment	4,093	7,637	8,273	10,678	10,717	+ 39
Rate	4.9	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	

Totals may not add due to rounding.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1983
UNITED STATES
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	174,215	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6
Men	82,531	63,047	56,787	6,260	9.9
Women	91,684	48,503	44,047	4,457	9.2
Men (20+)	74,873	58,744	53,487	5,257	8.9
Women (20+)	84,068	44,635	41,005	3,632	8.1
Both Sexes (16-19)	15,274	8,171	6,342	1,828	22.4
White	150,305	97,021	88,893	8,128	8.4
Men	71,922	55,480	50,621	4,859	8.8
Women	78,384	41,541	38,272	3,270	7.9
Men (20+)	65,592	51,716	47,613	4,093	7.9
Women (20+)	72,602	38,119	35,476	2,644	6.9
Both Sexes (16-19)	12,623	7,136	5,780	1,357	19.0
Black	18,925	11,647	9,375	2,272	19.5
Men	8,447	5,366	4,283	1,083	20.2
Women	10,477	6,281	4,922	1,359	19.5
Men (20+)	7,360	5,032	4,031	1,002	19.1
Women (20+)	9,339	5,306	4,433	874	16.5
Both Sexes (16-19)	2,225	809	416	392	48.5

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey.

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN UNITED STATES BY SEX AND RACE
1983

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27 WEEKS & OVER	AVERAGE DURATION (IN WEEKS)
TOTAL	100.0	33.3	27.4	15.4	23.9	20.0
MEN	100.0	28.3	27.1	16.4	28.2	22.7
WOMEN	100.0	40.3	27.9	14.0	17.8	16.1
WHITE	100.0	33.6	27.8	15.6	23.0	19.4
BLACK	100.0	31.9	25.7	14.9	27.4	22.3

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN UNITED STATES BY SEX AND RACE
1983

	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
TOTAL	100.0	58.4	7.7	22.5	11.3
MEN	100.0	77.8	6.4	13.2	2.6
WOMEN	100.0	49.6	10.6	34.0	5.8
WHITE	100.0	60.2	8.4	21.2	10.2
BLACK	100.0	57.2	0.8	26.5	15.1

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
IN UNITED STATES BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1983 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES 16-19	WHITE	BLACK
FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	95,736	58,016	37,720	4,247	82,731	10,499
EMPLOYED						
FULL-TIME	90,395	54,470	35,925	3,850	78,760	9,863
PART-TIME ECON. REAS.	3,266	1,966	1,300	246	2,174	830
UNEMPLOYED LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK	9,075	5,581	3,494	1,151	6,796	1,807
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	9.5	9.6	9.3	24.7	8.2	19.2
PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	18,914	6,901	12,013	3,914	14,300	3,149
EMP. ON VOL. PT.-TIME	14,175	4,952	9,223	3,136	12,364	992
UNEMPLOYED LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK	1,442	674	768	778	1,332	768
PERCENT OF PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	23.4	13.8	6.4	19.9	9.3	24.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES

STATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	RANK
Alabama	13.7	3
Alaska	10.3	15
Arizona	9.1	24
Arkansas	10.1	16
California	9.7	22
Colorado	6.6	42
Connecticut	6.0	46
Delaware	8.1	34
Florida	8.6	29
Georgia	7.5	38
Hawaii	6.5	43
Idaho	9.8	20
Illinois	11.4	10
Indiana	11.1	12
Iowa	8.1	34
Kansas	6.1	44
Kentucky	11.7	8
Louisiana	11.8	6
Maine	9.0	25
Maryland	6.9	39
Massachusetts	6.9	39
Michigan	14.2	2
Minnesota	8.2	33
Mississippi	12.6	4
Missouri	9.9	19
Montana	9.8	20
Nebraska	5.7	47
Nevada	9.8	20
New Hampshire	5.4	49
New Jersey	7.8	37
New Mexico	10.1	16
New York	8.6	29
North Carolina	8.9	27
North Dakota	5.6	48
Ohio	10.2	14
Oklahoma	9.0	25
Oregon	10.3	15
Pennsylvania	11.8	6
Rhode Island	9.3	23
SOUTH CAROLINA	10.0	18
South Dakota	6.4	45
Tennessee	11.6	9
Texas	8.0	36
Utah	8.3	32
Vermont	6.2	41
Virginia	6.1	44
Washington	11.0	13
West Virginia	15.0	1
Wisconsin	10.4	13
Wyoming	8.4	31
United States	9.6	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

HOW THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS DEVELOPED

It is impossible to know exactly how much unemployment exists at any given moment. A complete census of the population each month perhaps would give an exact count; however, this would be extremely costly and impractical considering the time involved in a census. Furthermore, the data would be obsolete as soon as completed because people are constantly changing jobs as well as constantly entering and leaving the labor market. The point is, the unemployment rate is not an exact measurement (such as a yard, a pound, or the temperature). The unemployment rate, though, is a fairly accurate economic indicator when analyzed in conjunction with other labor market indicators. It should be further noted that the unemployment rate is based on sound methodology that includes scientific sampling and reliable statistical techniques.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor is responsible for calculating the nation's unemployment rate each month. The BLS also oversees the development of labor statistics for state and substate areas. The BLS requires local data to be collected and estimates developed through uniform procedures. Thus, inconsistencies are avoided, and the federal government can use these estimates to allocate resources with a reasonable assurance of fairness.

Before explaining how the unemployment rate is calculated, it should be pointed out that some unemployment always exists, even in good economic times. People are constantly changing jobs and moving into and out of the labor market thus making an unemployment rate of zero impossible.

THE LABOR FORCE CONCEPT

The unemployment rate is based on the size of the labor force, not the general population. The labor force is made up of both the employed and the unemployed that are 16 years old or older.

To be counted as EMPLOYED, one must:

--Have worked for pay or profit during the survey week (a week including the 12th of the reference month),

or

--Have been temporarily absent from a job or business and expected to return.

To be counted as UNEMPLOYED, one must:

--Have looked [illegible],

--Be waiting to be [illegible],

--Be actively seeking work.

The [illegible] unemployment rate is the percent of the labor force that is unemployed.

HOW IS EMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

Measuring employment is a rather complex task, but is isn't hard to understand when you take it step by step. Here are the basic tools worked with in South Carolina:

*Employer Payroll Tax Records
*BLS Establishment Survey
*The Current Population Survey (CPS) of households

Employer Payroll Tax Records represent the most complete count of employment available. These are records that employers, subject to Unemployment Compensation statutes, file each quarter with the Employment Security Commission. These records cover over 60,000 employers and include about 90% of all workers in the state. However, because these reports are filed quarterly and time must be taken for editing and processing, actual employment figures based on these reports lag by up to six months. These figures do, however, provide a good benchmark, or starting point, from which employment can be projected to the current month of reference.

How is it done?.....

The answer is a monthly survey of establishments conducted cooperatively by the Employment Security Commission and the BLS. This survey, consisting of approximately 3,200 employers, is scientifically designed to represent all industries and establishments of all sizes. Through this monthly survey, conducted during the week of the 12th, trends in employment are determined, which enables the updating of employment estimates each month.

At the same time the Employment Security Commission is estimating current employment using establishment surveys, the Bureau of the Census is conducting the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of households--asking questions of household members about who's employed and unemployed. The CPS covers 69,000 households nationwide and is used to estimate nationwide employment each month. The South Carolina portion of the CPS yields an estimate of employment for the state. Thus, we have two independent observations of employment in South Carolina each month--establishment based and household based. The official employment estimate each month for the state is the result of a special technique using a six-month average of the two observations. The averaging process, called CPS adjustment, is designed to make South Carolina's employment estimates consistent with those of other states and the nation. Below, for illustration, are the three employment figures for April 1985.

Establishment Based	1,955,800
Household Based	1,887,300
Official Estimate	1,921,444

HOW IS UNEMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

As with employment, each state measures unemployment in its own manner or follows procedures established by the BLS. Here are the primary tools that are used to estimate total unemployment:

A--Insured Unemployment-Based on claims filed by workers who are eligible for Unemployment Insurance.

B--Disqualified Unemployed-Jobless workers who are covered by Unemployment Insurance but are ineligible to draw because they are disqualified for some reason, such as misconduct or voluntarily quitting a job.

C--Unemployed Exhaustees-Based on final payments issued to claimants.

D--Delayed and Never Filers-Persons eligible for UI benefits but for some reason do not file claims or delay filing--based on national sample of claimant behavior.

E--Unemployed New and Reentrants-Typically secondary wage earners such as housewives, students, etc. Based on national sample of jobseeker behavior.

F--The Current Population Survey of Households-Questions of household members' labor force status.

Roughly speaking, the sum of A through E yields an estimate of unemployment for South Carolina each month. The CPS, mentioned earlier, gives us a second observation of unemployment for the same period. The official unemployment estimate is derived using the same six-month averaging technique (CPS adjustment) used for employment. Below are the unemployment figures for April 1983.

Estimate Based on Agency Administrative Data	37,527
Estimate Based on Household Survey	178,700
Official Unemployment Estimate	160,979

The unemployment rate is calculated as shown below:

$$\frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Employment + Unemployment}} = \frac{160,979}{1,473,923} = 10.9\%$$

ARE THESE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FINAL?

No! These estimates are preliminary. Each year, as employer payroll tax records are updated (remember, they lag up to six months), the employment estimates are revised. In other words, the employment estimates developed through sampling are replaced with the more complete counts from the payroll reports. The BLS also "fine tunes" its estimates periodically on the CPS based on known changes in the population. The unemployment rate is not final until these revisions are made.

CERTAIN GROUPS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE ESTIMATES

Some individuals are not counted as either employed or unemployed and are, thus, not included in the labor force. These are:

A--Persons under 16 years of age;
B--Inmates of mental, correctional, or other institutions regardless of age;
C--Students;
D--Housewives; and
E--Persons who want a job, but are not looking because they believe none are available.

The last group, known as "discouraged workers," has been the object of much controversy. Many assert that the unemployment rate is understated because discouraged workers are not included. However, one must remember that unemployment is based on an individual's job-seeking activity--which can be objectively measured. A person's beliefs and desires are subjective, and cannot be easily measured.

WHAT AFFECTS TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT?

Because the economy is never static, month-to-month trends in employment and unemployment vary a great deal. Students enter the job market in the summer as new or reentrants to the labor force, pushing unemployment upward. The labor force usually expands during December as holiday hiring takes place, then contracts in January as these temporary workers leave the labor force. Weather also has an influence on seasonal trends. In good weather, normal agricultural activity accelerates, construction picks up, and tourism booms. Poor weather has the opposite effect. All of these situations, as well as ups and downs in the economy, affect the estimates.

Sometimes seasonal influences tend to "mask" actual changes in the economy that would normally be reflected in employment and unemployment trends. Therefore, in order to make economic analysis easier, the estimates are seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique utilized by BLS to remove seasonal influence from the estimates. Application of this technique allows analysts to observe underlying economic movements in the time series and enables them to spot developing trends.

It should also be remembered that sampling and averaging techniques are used in developing the estimates, which means that a certain amount of error is always present. However, when analyzed over time and used to observe trends (rather than considering absolute levels), employment and unemployment estimates and the resulting unemployment rate are excellent indicators of economic well-being.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
--1983--

Recovering from recessionary downturns in 1982, total nonfarm wage and salary employment for the state rose 20,200 to 1,182,400 in 1983. Of the nine major industry divisions, only manufacturing registered a decline in the average monthly employment level.

Positive economic conditions caused service employment to accelerate 7,200 above the 1982 average of 169,800. Approximately 36% of this increase was centered in health services, where 2,600 persons were added to payrolls. Expansion of health care facilities accounted for more than 50% of the rise in health services. Employment gains of 300 and 200 were reported in hotels and other lodging places and educational services, respectively.

Benefiting from strong economic improvements, trade employment rose 6,400. As business conditions rebounded, the retail job count increased from an average of 181,500 in 1982 to 187,700 in 1983. More than 1,000 of this upturn was realized in food stores. General merchandise store employment was lowered 1,000 over the year. The wholesale employment level showed improvement, gaining 200 positions over the 49,300 recorded in 1982.

The easing of interest rates coupled with favorable weather conditions boosted construction employment 4,600 over the year. All industry groups experienced substantial growth, as consumers bought houses in view of more reasonable interest rates.

Influenced by advances throughout the sector, government employment rose 2,300 to 230,400. The local division, up 1,400, posted the largest employment gain as both education and other local government shared equally in the increase. The federal sector saw a 500 upturn in employment in 1983. The state job count increased 300 over the year, despite a minor drop in education.

There were 2,000 additional jobs in the finance, insurance and real estate sector in 1983. The major portion of this advance was centered in banking and credit agencies. Other respective employment upturns were realized in the real estate and insurance carrier divisions.

Reflecting layoffs and plant closings in the soft-good sector, manufacturing employment dropped 2,500 to 362,000. The count of employees in nondurable goods was 2,500 lower than a year ago. The decline occurred in textile mill products (-3,900); and food and kindred products (-400). Within the textile industry, weaving mills, synthetics, lost 3,200 positions over the year. Other notable declines were recorded in weaving mills, cotton (-800); and textile finishing, except wool (-900).

Employment gains were registered in all other industry divisions of the soft-good sector. The largest increase was reported in apparel and other textile products (+1,000). Offsetting trends among component groups caused durable-good employment to remain constant at 112,000 from 1982 to 1983. Large declines were recorded in machinery, except electrical (-1,100); and electric and electronic equipment (-1,000).

Total nonagricultural employment is projected to reach 1,446,100 by the year 1990 in South Carolina. Major growth areas include retail trade and services, increasing to 242,100 and 283,600, respectively. The two industries least likely to experience long-term substantial employment expansion are government and manufacturing.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1982, 1983 AND PROJECTED 1990
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1983	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1982	NET CHANGE 1982-1983	PERCENT CHANGE 1982-1983	PROJECTED 1990
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	1,182.4	1,162.2	+20.2	+1.7	1,446.1
Mining	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0
Manufacturing	362.0	364.5	-2.5	-0.7	404.0
Durable Goods	112.0	112.0	0.0	0.0	133.2
Nondurable Goods	250.0	252.5	-2.5	-1.0	270.9
Construction	69.2	64.6	+4.6	+7.1	80.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.0	53.6	+0.4	+0.7	68.0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.0	13.3	+0.7	+5.3	17.6
Communication	13.5	14.3	-0.8	-5.6	18.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.3	15.3	+1.0	+6.5	18.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	237.2	230.8	+6.4	+2.8	303.6
Wholesale Trade	49.5	49.3	+0.2	+0.4	61.5
Retail Trade	187.7	181.5	+6.2	+3.4	242.1
General Merchandise Stores	25.4	26.4	-1.0	-3.8	32.7
Food Stores	34.8	33.7	+1.1	+3.3	42.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	50.9	48.9	+2.0	+4.1	64.1
Banking and Credit Agencies	23.6	22.4	+1.2	+5.4	27.0
Insurance Carriers	11.0	10.8	+0.2	+1.9	13.0
Services	177.0	169.8	+7.2	+4.2	283.6
Hotel and Other Lodging Places	16.7	16.4	+0.3	+1.8	26.1
Educational Services	15.5	15.3	+0.2	+1.3	11.5 1/
Health Services	40.6	38.0	+2.6	+6.8	52.3
Hospitals	15.1	13.7	+1.4	+10.2	19.4
Total Government	230.4	228.1	+2.3	+1.0	239.6 2/
Total Federal Government	37.1	36.6	+0.5	+1.4	39.3
Total State Government	70.4	70.1	+0.3	+0.4	66.5
State Education	27.3	27.4	-0.1	-0.4	NA
Other State Government	43.1	42.7	+0.4	+0.9	NA
Total Local Government	122.9	121.5	+1.4	+1.2	133.9
Local Education	69.8	69.1	+0.7	+1.0	NA
Other Local Government	53.1	52.4	+0.7	+1.3	NA

1/ Projected employment excludes approximately 5,000 wage earners in church schools and colleges.
2/ Projected employment excludes approximately 12,000 wage earners in areas such as work study, elected officials, and school bus drivers.

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1983 benchmark level.

NA refers to Not Available.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1982, 1983 AND PROJECTED 1990
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1983	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1982	NET CHANGE 1982-1983	PERCENT CHANGE 1982-1983	PROJECTED 1990
Manufacturing	362.0	364.5	-2.5	-0.7	404.0
Durable Goods	112.0	112.0	0.0	0.0	133.2
Lumber and Wood Products	13.9	13.0	+0.9	+6.9	13.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.4	+0.2	+4.5	4.6
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	4.6	+0.4	+8.7	5.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.1	+0.4	+4.0	12.4
Primary Metal Products	6.1	6.3	-0.2	-3.2	8.5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	13.5	+0.3	+2.2	16.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.7	-0.3	-5.3	6.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.5	28.6	-1.1	-3.8	34.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.0	3.9	+0.1	+2.6	5.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.4	-0.4	-5.4	10.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.7	21.7	-1.0	-4.6	25.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.2	8.4	-0.2	-2.4	9.5
Transportation Equipment	5.7	5.2	+0.5	+9.6	5.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.3	+0.1	+1.9	6.7
Nondurable Goods	250.0	252.5	-2.5	-1.0	270.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.8	-0.4	-2.7	16.5
Textile Mill Products	113.6	117.5	-3.9	-3.3	120.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.6	34.4	-0.8	-2.3	34.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.2	36.4	-3.2	-8.8	38.6
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.6	-0.2	-2.3	8.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.2	17.1	-0.9	-5.3	16.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	2.8	+0.6	+21.4	3.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	9.6	+0.5	+5.2	10.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.6	+0.1	+1.8	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.5	45.5	+1.0	+2.2	46.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	9.8	+0.2	+2.0	10.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.3	15.7	+0.6	+3.8	16.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prods.	7.3	6.9	+0.4	+5.8	7.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.3	14.0	+0.3	+2.1	16.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prods.	3.9	3.8	+0.1	+2.6	4.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.3	-0.1	-2.3	4.6
Printing and Publishing	8.6	8.2	+0.4	+4.9	10.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.2	+0.4	+1.2	36.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prods.	18.6	19.0	-0.4	-2.1	23.4

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1983 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
3RD QUARTER, 1982 AND 1983

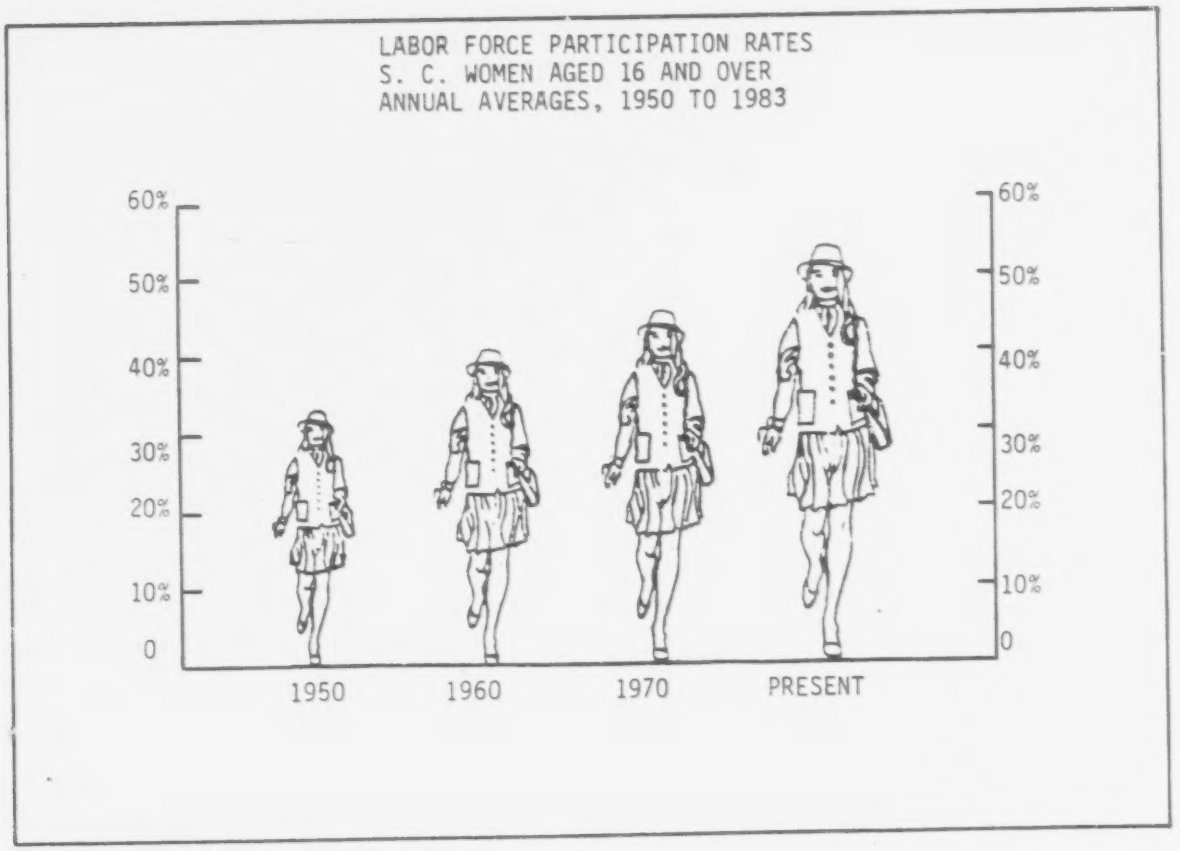
INDUSTRY	3rd QUARTER 1983	3rd QUARTER 1982	NET CHANGE
Total	1,167,535	1,130,105	+37,430
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12,245	11,575	+670
Mining	1,790	1,770	+20
Construction	74,065	65,540	+8,525
Manufacturing	368,055	359,515	+8,540
Transportation & Public Utilities	50,735	50,390	+345
Wholesale & Retail Trade	247,280	236,485	+10,795
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	50,640	48,740	+1,900
Services	161,365	152,310	+9,055
Nonclassifiable Establishments	3,325	1,325	+2,000
Total Government	198,030	202,455	-4,425
State Government	61,655	60,480	+1,175
Local Government	99,180	106,030	-6,850
Federal Government	37,195	35,945	+1,250

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit

FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
--1983--

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 11,300, rose to 534,400 in 1983. Services, adding 4,800, accounted for 42% of the positive development. Influenced by hospital expansion throughout the state and increased health care, hospitals and health services gained 1,100 and 2,100, respectively. Retail trade, climbing 2,900 to 97,800, reflected a recovering economy. Wholesale trade remained constant. Manufacturing (+800); construction (+600); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,300) reported moderate gains. On the negative side, transportation and public utilities recorded a loss of 100 females.

In the public sector, total government enlarged 1,200 to 127,000. Local government contributed 75% of the female uptrend. State and federal government added 200 each.



FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1983	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1982	NET CHANGE 1982-1983	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1982-1983
Total Female Nonagricultural Employment	534.4	523.1	+11.3	+2.2
Manufacturing	149.0	148.2	+0.8	+0.5
Durable Goods	35.3	35.6	-0.3	-0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.2	+0.1	+4.5
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.1	+0.1	+3.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.7	-0.2	-2.6
Electric and Electronic Equipment	11.6	12.2	-0.6	-4.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.0	+0.1	+3.3
Nondurable Goods	113.6	112.6	+1.0	+0.9
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	48.5	48.4	+0.1	+0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.1	14.5	-0.4	-2.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.9	16.4	-1.5	-9.1
Knitting Mills	6.1	6.3	-0.2	+3.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.8	38.9	+0.9	+2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	+0.1	+1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	13.7	+0.5	+3.6
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.8	-0.3	-4.4
Paper and Allied Products	2.9	2.8	+0.1	+3.5
Printing and Publishing	3.2	3.0	+0.2	+6.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.7	+0.1	+1.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.7	6.9	-0.2	-2.9
Construction	5.4	4.8	+0.6	+1.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.0	12.1	-0.1	-0.8
Communication	6.4	6.8	-0.4	-5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	110.1	107.2	+2.9	+2.7
Wholesale Trade	12.3	12.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	97.8	94.9	+2.9	+3.1
General Merchandise Stores	18.5	19.3	-0.8	-4.1
Food Stores	15.9	15.3	+0.6	+3.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.2	29.9	+1.3	+4.3
Banking	11.1	10.8	+0.3	+2.8
Insurance Carriers	5.4	5.3	+0.1	+1.9
Services	99.8	95.0	+4.8	+5.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.4	10.2	+0.2	+2.0
Health Services	33.5	31.4	+2.1	+6.7
Hospitals	12.5	11.4	+1.1	+9.6
Educational Services	8.9	8.8	+0.1	+1.1
Total Government	127.0	125.8	+1.2	+1.0
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.2	+0.2	+1.8
Total State Government	38.0	37.8	+0.2	+0.5
State Education	13.4	13.4	0.0	0.0
Other State Government	24.6	24.3	+0.3	+1.2
Total Local Government	77.7	76.8	+0.9	+1.2
Local Education	51.6	51.1	+0.5	+1.0
Other Local Government	26.0	25.7	+0.3	+1.2

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding and unpublishable components within each sector. All data are adjusted to a First Quarter, 1983 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

MANUFACTURING IN 1983: HOURS WORKED AND EARNINGS

The average manufacturing workweek in South Carolina improved significantly in 1983 as the state's economy rebounded vigorously from recession-plagued 1982. Production workers gained 2.4 hours over the year, matching the amount lost the year before. Declining unemployment and consumer optimism encouraged production increases in both sectors by generating greater demand for autos, home appliances, building materials, and personal goods. Workers in the durable-good sector added 2.3 hours to their workweek with surges of 4.2 hours in nonelectrical machinery, 3.7 hours in furniture and fixtures, and 2.9 hours in lumber and wood. The upward trend also carried throughout nondurables, led by textile mill products where weekly hours jumped 3.1 hours to 40.4.

Hourly earnings, with a strong $0.35 gain, topped $7.00 in 1983 and averaged $7.03 for the year. Nondurables recorded the greatest wage advance, rising $0.43 to $6.97 over the year. The soft-good sector also claimed the highest paid hourly group in paper and allied products with earnings of $10.53, and the largest hourly increase in chemicals and allied products which rose $0.90 per hour. Workers in durable goods earned $7.08 in 1983 including a $0.29 gain over the previous year.

Weekly earnings surged to $285.30 in 1983, exceeding the previous year's figure by more than $30.00. Workers in nondurables earned almost $34.00 more than the weekly $247.87 of 1982. Durable-good workers averaged $290.28 per week in 1983 compared to $262.77 the year before.

COMPARISON OF MANUFACTURING EARNINGS AND HOURS BY INDUSTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1982 - 1983

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY HOURS 1983	WEEKLY HOURS 1982	HOURLY EARNINGS 1983	HOURLY EARNINGS 1982	WEEKLY EARNINGS 1983	WEEKLY EARNINGS 1982
Manufacturing	40.6	38.2	$7.03	$6.68	$285.30	$255.18
Durable Goods	41.0	38.7	7.08	6.79	290.28	262.77
Lumber & Wood Prods.	43.6	40.7	6.08	5.69	265.09	231.58
Furniture & Fixtures	39.9	36.2	5.84	5.39	233.02	195.12
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prods.	43.9	41.9	8.26	7.48	362.61	313.41
Fabricated Metal Prods.	39.9	39.1	6.81	6.41	271.72	250.63
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.4	37.2	7.41	7.34	306.77	273.05
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	39.3	37.1	6.34	6.16	249.16	228.54
Instruments & Related Products	40.4	38.1	6.46	6.10	260.98	232.41
Nondurable Goods	40.4	37.9	6.97	6.54	281.68	247.87
Food & Kindred Products	38.6	37.4	6.07	5.88	234.30	219.91
Textile Mill Products	40.4	37.3	6.44	6.08	260.18	226.78
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	38.1	35.8	4.82	4.67	183.64	167.19
Paper & Allied Products	43.1	41.6	10.53	9.76	453.84	406.02
Printing & Publishing	39.2	36.7	7.37	7.31	288.90	268.28
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.6	39.8	10.16	9.26	432.82	368.55

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK THROUGH 1995

In order to effectively analyze the South Carolina employment picture for the future, it is necessary to consider trends on the national level. National projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) predict significant job growth to occur through 1995. Some of this job growth, however, will simply reflect a return to pre-recession employment levels. From 1982 to 1990, employment is projected to grow by 1.8% per year. From 1990 to 1995, the employment growth is expected to level off at 1.5% per year.

The service industries will experience the greatest boom, producing three fourths of all new jobs between 1982 and 1995. The health care industry is predicted to be the biggest factor in this expansion, producing 3 million new jobs by 1995. The business services sector is expected to contribute about 2.5 million jobs nationally over the period. This sector includes personnel, consultant, and computer services. The related professional services field (including legal, accounting, and engineering services) should add another 850,000 jobs by 1995. Food and government (mainly in education) services are also projected to be big gainers, with 1.6 million and 1.2 million jobs, respectively.

According to BLS projections, a wide range of occupational skills will be needed in 1995. Employment in jobs requiring a college education or technical training, as well as in those not requiring post-secondary training, is expected to expand significantly between 1982 and 1995. For example, the projected rapid increase in the demand for medical services will require a large number of nursing aides and orderlies, in addition to highly trained medical practitioners.

Many occupations will be adversely affected by technological changes through the mid-1990's. For example, industrial robots will reduce the growth in employment of welders, production painters, and material moving occupations. However, despite widespread technological advances, employment will continue to advance in most traditional fields from 1982 to 1995. More workers will be needed to drive trucks to deliver goods, to clean a growing number of buildings, to perform health and personal services, and provide police and fire protection for our increasing population. Additionally, workers will be required to maintain and repair a larger stock of automobiles, appliances, and factory equipment, as the nation's economy continues its upswing following the recent recession.

Rapid expansion of high technology will spur the growth of scientists, engineers, technicians, and computer specialists. They will be required to design, develop, and use high-technology products such as computers, scientific and medical instruments, communication equipment, and robots. Employment in these occupations has generally grown faster than the economy as a whole, and most are expected to continue to do so. However, even in some of these fields, technological advances will have the negative impact of reducing employment needs. For example, advances in computer-aided design technology are expected to severely limit the employment growth of drafters.

While high technology occupations are among the most rapidly expanding in the nation's economy, it should be remembered that these occupations will account for only a small portion of the actual job growth over the next decade. Only four "high-tech" occupations--electrical and electronic technicians, computer systems analysts, electrical engineers, and computer programmers--are on the list of twenty-five occupations with largest job growth nationwide. Traditional large occupations, such as building custodians, cashiers, and secretaries, head the list of high-growth occupations. The following tables profile projected occupational employment growth and decline nationwide for the 1982-1995 period.

TABLE 1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
UNITED STATES
1982 AND PROJECTED 1995

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1982	1995
Total, All Occupations	100.0	100.0
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	16.3	17.1
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	9.4	9.6
Sales Workers	6.9	6.9
Clerical Workers	18.8	18.9
Craft and Related Workers	11.4	11.6
Operatives	12.8	12.1
Service Workers	16.0	16.3
Laborers, Except Farm	5.8	5.5
Farmers and Farmworkers	2.7	1.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 2

TWENTY-FIVE OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST PROJECTED JOB GROWTH
UNITED STATES
1982-1995

OCCUPATION	PROJECTED CHANGE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)	PROJECTED PERCENT OF TOTAL JOB GROWTH	PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE 1982-95
Building Custodians	779	3.0	27.5
Cashiers	744	2.9	47.4
Secretaries	719	2.8	29.5
General Clerks, Office	696	2.7	29.6
Sales Clerks	685	2.7	23.5
Nurses, Registered	642	2.5	48.9
Waiters and Waitresses	562	2.2	33.8
Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary	511	2.0	37.4
Truck Drivers	425	1.7	26.5
Nursing Aides and Orderlies	423	1.7	34.8
Sales Representatives, Technical	386	1.5	29.3
Accountants and Auditors	344	1.3	40.2
Automotive Mechanics	324	1.3	38.3
Supervisors of Blue-Collar Workers	319	1.2	26.6
Kitchen Helpers	305	1.2	35.9
Guards and Doorkeepers	300	1.2	47.3
Food Preparation and Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurants	297	1.2	36.7
Managers, Store	292	1.1	30.1
Carpenters	247	1.0	28.6
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	222	.9	60.7
Licensed Practical Nurses	220	.9	37.1
Computer Systems Analysts	217	.8	85.3
Electrical Engineers	209	.8	65.3
Computer Programmers	205	.8	76.9
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	193	.8	27.8

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 3

TWENTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
UNITED STATES
1982-1995

OCCUPATION	PROJECTED PERCENT GROWTH IN EMPLOYMENT
Computer Service Technicians	96.8
Legal Assistants	94.3
Computer Systems Analysts	85.3
Computer Programmers	76.9
Computer Operators	75.8
Office Machine Repairers	71.7
Physical Therapy Assistants	67.8
Electrical Engineers	65.3
Civil Engineering Technicians	63.9
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	63.5
Insurance Clerks, Medical	62.2
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	60.7
Occupational Therapists	59.8
Surveyor Helpers	58.6
Credit Clerks, Banking and Insurance	54.1
Physical Therapists	53.6
Employment Interviewers	52.5
Mechanical Engineers	52.1
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	51.6
Compression and Injection Mold Machine Operators, Plastics	50.3

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 4

TWENTY MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING OCCUPATIONS
UNITED STATES
1982-1995

OCCUPATION	PROJECTED PERCENT DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT
Railroad Conductors	-32.0
Shoemaking Machine Operatives	-30.2
Aircraft Structure Assemblers	-21.0
Central Telephone Office Operators	-20.0
Taxi Drivers	-18.9
Postal Clerks	-17.9
Private Household Workers	-16.9
Farm Laborers	-15.9
College and University Faculty	-15.0
Roustabouts	-14.4
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	-13.8
Rotary Drill Operator Helpers	-11.6
Graduate Assistants	-11.2
Data Entry Operators	-10.6
Railroad Brake Operators	- 9.8
Fallers and Buckers	- 8.7
Stenographers	- 7.4
Farm Owners and Tenants	- 7.3
Typesetters and Compositors	- 7.3
Butchers and Meat Cutters	- 6.3

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

SOUTH CAROLINA RANKING IN STATE COMPARISON OF SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE DATA 1/

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT

South Carolina's average employment, at 1,099,508, ranked twenty-sixth in the nation. California, ranked number one in average employment (9,791,535), constituted slightly over 10% of United States average employment. The second ranked state was New York, with 7,002,067. On the low side, Alaska registered the lowest average employment, with 186,388.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE

The average weekly wage (AWW) ranged from a low of $242.39 in South Dakota to a high of $550.01 in Alaska. South Carolina was ranked forty-sixth in the nation with an average weekly wage of $270.17--49% of Alaska's average weekly wage. The United States average weekly wage was $325.20--20% above South Carolina's figure. Fourteen states recorded an average weekly wage above the United States AWW.

1/ Data are based on 12-month moving averages ending June 1983. These data are for the latest time-period available.

STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON

STATE	12 MONTH AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT ENDING JUNE 1983 EMPLOYMENT	RANK	12 MONTH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES ENDING JUNE 1983 WAGE	RANK
Alabama	1,206,753	24	$283.81	39
Alaska	186,388	50	550.01	1
Arizona	997,217	28	310.51	25
Arkansas	690,771	33	265.66	47
California	9,791,535	1	354.56	4
Colorado 1/	1,245,040	23	339.96	11
Connecticut	1,396,493	22	349.37	6
Delaware	253,674	44	343.15	8
Florida	3,715,685	7	288.53	34
Georgia	2,085,909	12	295.79	30
Hawaii	376,145	41	291.79	33
Idaho	291,241	43	282.96	41
Illinois	4,281,596	4	347.59	7
Indiana	1,901,193	14	318.76	20
Iowa	981,500	29	285.72	36
Kansas 1/	859,370	31	298.20	29
Kentucky	1,059,717	27	298.68	28
Louisiana	1,499,796	20	329.61	14
Maine	392,039	38	264.74	48
Maryland	1,537,089	19	310.62	24
Massachusetts	2,528,394	10	322.56	16
Michigan 1/	2,969,070	8	370.72	2
Minnesota 1/	1,595,048	17	321.48	18
Mississippi	734,347	32	258.43	49
Missouri	1,795,138	15	310.76	23
Montana	249,227	45	283.38	40
Nebraska	572,073	34	276.56	43
Nevada	383,862	40	321.66	17
New Hampshire	384,379	39	284.91	38
New Jersey	2,954,363	9	350.05	5
New Mexico	427,172	37	293.49	32
New York	7,002,067	2	367.50	3
North Carolina	2,268,078	11	271.40	44
North Dakota	220,372	46	280.94	42
Ohio	3,821,896	6	334.01	13
Oklahoma	1,110,739	25	323.11	15
Oregon	898,944	30	313.55	22
Pennsylvania	4,246,092	5	319.57	19
Rhode Island	375,784	42	284.94	37
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,099,508	26	270.17	46
South Dakota	207,456	47	242.39	50
Tennessee	1,567,283	18	285.95	35
Texas	5,903,759	3	339.56	12
Utah	493,134	36	304.65	27
Vermont	190,952	49	271.29	45
Virginia	1,930,372	13	295.15	31
Washington	1,469,346	21	340.20	10
West Virginia	546,301	35	318.68	21
Wisconsin 1/	1,751,335	16	306.89	26
Wyoming	193,796	48	342.56	9
U.S. Average	85,680,557		$325.20	

1/ Data estimated for one quarter.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ES-202 12-Month Moving Averages.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROFILES

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The Unemployment Compensation (UC) Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission provides a stabilizing effect upon the state's economy by administering the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program in South Carolina. The primary functions of the UC Division are to determine those employers who are liable under the South Carolina Employment Security Law, to collect taxes and maintain records on those employers, and to pay unemployment insurance benefits to eligible workers who become unemployed. These workers comprise the insured unemployed.

Insured unemployment differs from total unemployment in that the former is concerned only with workers covered by the South Carolina Employment Security Law (approximately 90% of the work force in the state). The insured unemployment rate (IUR) measures the number of people filing claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The IUR is computed by dividing the number of insured unemployed by covered employment. The total unemployment rate (TUR) measures the total number of people able, available, and actively seeking work. The TUR is computed by dividing total unemployment by the total civilian labor force (made up of the total employed and unemployed).

In 1983, South Carolina started showing signs of recovery from the most recent recession, with the mid-week insured unemployment showing an average decrease of 5,900 from 1982 levels. The highest insured unemployment rate was registered by Union County at 11.6%, while Richland County exhibited the lowest rate of 2.2%.

The level of insured unemployment in the Regular UI program for 1983, at 39,900, recorded a 7.2% decrease in volume below 1982. The manufacturing industry, which is the largest industry in the state, had an annual average of 18,400, a decline of 9.4% below the 1982 level. Male claimants, at 22,600, represented 56.6% of the insured unemployed, while female claimants averaged 17,300 (43.4%). Weeks of current duration showed that the majority of claimants were unemployed for 5-14 weeks, with most of these in the manufacturing industry.

Among the occupational groups, machine trades and structural work accounted for 18.8% and 17.0% of the insured unemployment, respectively. Machine trades, which are mainly in the manufacturing industry, showed a 12.8% drop from the previous year. Unemployment in structural work fell 8.1% from last year, a good indication that home and commercial building are on the rise.

The largest portion of insured unemployment in 1983 was in the 22-34 age group. This group accounted for 50.1% of the insured unemployed. This age group is comprised largely of young people who have not been in the labor force long enough to gain work experience or build job seniority.

TABLE 1

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1983
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	46,100	4.2			
ABBEVILLE	400	5.4	GREENWOOD	1,400	6.6
AIKEN*	1,500	3.7	HAMPTON	200	3.9
ALLENDALE	200	7.6	HORRY	2,100	4.8
ANDERSON*	2,400	4.9	JASPER	200	4.5
BAMBERG	200	3.8	KERSHAW	700	4.8
BARNWELL	300	4.4	LANCASTER	900	4.7
BEAUFORT	600	2.9	LAURENS	1,300	6.7
BERKELEY	900	2.8	LEE	300	4.9
CALHOUN	200	3.7	LEXINGTON	1,400	2.4
CHARLESTON	2,400	2.8	MCCORMICK	200	7.6
CHEROKEE	800	4.3	MARION	700	6.0
CHESTER	600	5.1	MARLBORO	700	8.5
CHESTERFIELD	700	4.6	NEWBERRY	400	3.2
CLARENDON	400	4.9	OCONEE	1,000	6.3
COLLETON	500	5.6	ORANGEBURG	1,200	4.6
DARLINGTON	1,000	5.0	PICKENS	1,100	3.9
DILLON	400	4.1	RICHLAND	2,200	2.2
DORCHESTER	500	2.8	SALUDA	400	8.2
EDGEFIELD	200	3.2	SPARTANBURG	3,500	4.4
FAIRFIELD	300	3.7	SUMTER	900	3.6
FLORENCE*	1,600	4.3	UNION	1,200	11.6
GEORGETOWN	900	7.2	WILLIAMSBURG	500	4.3
GREENVILLE	4,600	3.7	YORK*	1,800	4.1

MSA's (also see * note below)

CHARLESTON	3,800	2.8
COLUMBIA	3,700	2.4
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	9,200	4.0

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/82, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

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TABLE 2

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1982
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	52,000	4.6			
ABBEVILLE	500	6.6	GREENWOOD	1,400	6.3
AIKEN*	1,600	3.9	HAMPTON	300	5.7
ALLENDALE	200	7.1	HORRY	2,100	4.9
ANDERSON*	2,700	5.4	JASPER	200	4.5
BAMBERG	300	5.6	KERSHAW	900	6.1
BARNWELL	400	5.8	LANCASTER	1,500	7.4
BEAUFORT	500	2.5	LAURENS	1,200	5.9
BERKELEY	1,000	3.1	LEE	300	4.8
CALHOUN	200	3.6	LEXINGTON	1,500	2.6
CHARLESTON	2,400	2.7	MCCORMICK	200	7.6
CHEROKEE	900	4.7	MARION	800	6.8
CHESTER	1,000	8.0	MARLBORO	800	9.6
CHESTERFIELD	800	5.1	NEWBERRY	700	5.4
CLARENDON	400	4.9	OCONEE	1,200	7.4
COLLETON	500	5.6	ORANGEBURG	1,400	5.3
DARLINGTON	1,100	5.4	PICKENS	1,500	5.2
DILLON	500	5.0	RICHLAND	2,300	2.4
DORCHESTER	600	3.4	SALUDA	500	9.6
EDGEFIELD	300	4.7	SPARTANBURG	4,000	4.9
FAIRFIELD	300	3.6	SUMTER	1,100	4.3
FLORENCE*	1,700	4.4	UNION	1,300	11.9
GEORGETOWN	1,000	7.9	WILLIAMSBURG	700	5.8
GREENVILLE	5,100	4.0	YORK*	2,000	4.5

MSA's (also see * note below)

CHARLESTON	4,000	2.2
COLUMBIA	3,800	2.4
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	10,600	4.4

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/81, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

SCESC
LMI/ES-UI

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
INDUSTRY BY SEX AND CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1983

INDUSTRY	INSURED UNEMPLOYED (ANNUAL AVERAGE) NUMBER	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	39,900	100.0	22,600	17,300	11,600	18,100	10,200
CONSTRUCTION	6,400	16.0	5,800	600	2,000	2,900	1,500
MANUFACTURING	18,400	46.1	9,600	8,800	4,900	8,300	5,200
TRANSPORTATION	1,100	2.8	900	200	300	500	300
TRADE	6,700	16.8	3,400	3,300	2,000	3,100	1,600
FINANCE	1,000	2.5	400	600	300	500	200
SERVICES	5,100	12.8	1,800	3,300	1,700	2,300	1,100
ADMINISTRATION	700	1.8	400	300	200	300	200
AGRICULTURE & MINING	500	1.2	300	200	200	100	100

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
OCCUPATION BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1983

OCCUPATION	INSURED UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	PERCENT	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	39,900	100.0	11,600	18,100	10,200
PROF., TECH., MGR.	3,700	9.3	1,200	1,600	900
CLERICAL/SALES	6,400	16.0	1,900	2,800	1,700
SERVICES	4,100	10.3	1,300	1,900	900
FARM., FISH., ETC.	600	1.5	200	300	100
PROCESSING	2,000	5.0	500	900	600
MACHINE TRADES	7,500	18.8	1,900	3,500	2,100
BENCH WORK	4,300	10.8	1,200	1,900	1,200
STRUCTURAL WORK	6,800	17.0	2,100	3,100	1,600
MISCELLANEOUS	4,500	11.3	1,300	2,100	1,100

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Excludes 114's (Mass Claims)

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1983

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		AGE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	UNDER 45	OVER 45
TOTAL	39,900	100.0	31,000	8,900
1-4	11,600	29.0	9,400	2,200
5-14	18,100	45.4	14,100	4,000
15 & Over	10,200	25.6	7,500	2,700
TOTAL MALE	22,600	56.6	17,500	5,100
1-4	6,600	16.5	5,300	1,300
5-14	10,300	25.8	8,100	2,200
15 & Over	5,700	14.3	4,100	1,600
TOTAL FEMALE	17,300	43.4	13,500	3,800
1-4	5,000	12.5	4,100	900
5-14	7,800	19.6	6,000	1,800
15 & Over	4,500	11.3	3,400	1,100

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1983

AGE	INSURED UNEMPLOYED		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	39,900	100.0	22,600	100.0	17,300	100.0
UNDER 22	3,200	8.0	2,000	8.8	1,200	6.9
22-34	20,000	50.1	11,200	49.6	8,800	50.9
35-44	7,800	19.6	4,300	19.0	3,500	20.2
45-54	5,200	13.0	3,000	13.3	2,200	12.7
55-64	3,200	8.0	1,800	8.0	1,400	8.1
65 & Over	500	1.3	300	1.3	200	1.2

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report
South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Excludes 114's (Mass Claims)

CHARACTERISTICS OF REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The detailed claimant characteristics data contained in this review were obtained from South Carolina's Continuous Wage and Benefit History (CWBH) data bank program. The CWBH data bank is based on a sample of 20% of Regular UI claimants. This particular study profiles claimants who established a benefit year in 1983. Data items such as initial claims, beneficiaries, and exhaustees are broken down into demographic characteristics (i.e. sex, race, and age); socioeconomic characteristics (i.e. industry group and education); and job-related activities (i.e. separation reason and recall expectation). Table 1 displays characteristics of all Regular UI claimants. Table 2 provides characteristics of UI claimants who were last employed in the textile industry.

REGULAR UI CLAIMS
CALENDAR YEAR 1983

Initial Claims Determination Highlights

--Slightly over one half (52%) of the sample claimants who filed initial claims were men.
--Whites accounted for 58% of initial claims filed.
--Almost two thirds of the claimants who filed initial claims were between 25 and 50 years of age.
--Almost three fourths of the claimants gave "layoff" as the reason for separation from prior job.
--Forty-seven percent of the claimants last worked in the manufacturing industry.

UI Beneficiaries - Highlights

--White men accounted for almost one third of the beneficiaries, while non-white men and women each represented 20% of total beneficiaries in the sample.
--Beneficiaries 25-50 years of age accounted for 65% of total beneficiaries.
--Over three fourths of the beneficiaries gave "layoff" as reason for separation from job, a slightly higher percentage than claimants who filed initial determination notices.
--Slightly over one half of the beneficiaries were last employed in manufacturing industries, with the majority in the nondurables sector.
--Forty-seven percent of the beneficiaries expected to be called back to work. This relatively high percentage would indicate that these beneficiaries had been unemployed for short periods and/or were still job-attached.

UI Exhaustees Highlights

--Men and women each represented 50% of those in the sample who had exhausted benefits.
--Two thirds of the exhaustees were in the age group 25-50 years.
--Approximately two thirds of the exhaustees gave "layoff" as reason for separation from work. A smaller percentage of exhaustees gave "layoff" as their reason than UI beneficiaries. However, a higher percentage with "fired" as separation reason occurred among exhaustees, rather than among initial claimants or beneficiaries.
--Almost one half (45%) of the exhaustees said they attended some high school--same percentage as beneficiaries.
--Slightly less than one third of the exhaustees expected recall to work.
--Claimants exhausting benefits were less likely to go back to work than benefit recipients.

TABLE 1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UI CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BENEFIT YEAR 1983

	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	INITIAL CLAIMS 1/	BENEFICIARIES 2/	EXHAUSTEES 3/
SEX			
Male	52%	52%	50%
Female	48	48	50
RACE			
White	58	60	54
Male	30	32	25
Female	28	28	29
Nonwhite	42	40	46
Male	21	20	25
Female	21	20	21
AGE			
Under 25	23	20	19
25-50	63	65	66
Over 50	14	15	15
SEPARATION REASON			
Fired	17	16	25
Layoff	71	77	67
Quit	5	3	3
Other	7	4	5
INDUSTRY CATEGORY			
Construction	11	13	13
Manufacturing	47	52	38
Durable	13	15	14
Nondurable	34	37	24
Trade	13	14	19
Services	10	12	15
EDUCATION			
Less than High School	40	39	40
High School	44	45	45
Beyond High School	15	16	15
DEFINITE RECALL EXPECTED	44	47	32

1/ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment requesting a determination of insured status for UI benefits.

2/ Beneficiaries are claimants actually receiving benefit payments.

3/ Exhaustees are claimants who are no longer receiving benefits because they have exhausted their benefit rights.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TEXTILE INDUSTRY CLAIMS
CALENDAR YEAR 1983

Initial Claims Determination
Highlights

--Men accounted for 52% of initial claims filed among those who last worked in the textile industry. Approximately one third were white males; whereas, nonwhite males represented 20%.
--Almost 6 out of 10 claimants were in the 25-50 age group. This age concentration is evident also among beneficiaries and exhaustees.
--"Layoff" as the reason for separation from job was given by over three fourths of claimants filing initial claims.
--Slightly more than 5 out of 10 claimants had no high school education.
--A little over 55% of the claimants expected to be called back to work in the textile industry.

UI Beneficiaries
Highlights

--Nonwhites constituted 37% of beneficiaries--a lesser proportion than among exhaustees.
--Eight out of ten beneficiaries gave "layoff" as the reason for separation from previous job. This high number could be attributed to beneficiaries unemployed a short time and/or still job-attached.
--Fifty-three percent of beneficiaries had no high school education.
--Almost 6 out of 10 beneficiaries expected to be recalled to work.

UI Exhaustees
Highlights

--Women represented 54% of exhaustees--a higher percentage than initial determinations or beneficiaries.
--Almost 7 out of 10 exhaustees gave "layoff" as the reason for their unemployment; and 3 out of 10 gave "fired" as the reason.
--Fifty-two percent of exhaustees did not attend any high school.
--Only about 3 out of 10 exhaustees expected to be recalled to work in the textile industry.

TABLE 2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UI CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
TEXTILE INDUSTRY--BENEFIT YEAR 1983

	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	INITIAL CLAIMS 1/	BENEFICIARIES 2/	EXHAUSTEES 3/
SEX			
Male	52%	51%	46%
Female	48	49	54
RACE			
White	62	63	57
Male	32	31	22
Female	30	32	35
Nonwhite	38	37	43
Male	20	20	24
Female	18	17	19
AGE			
Under 25	22	18	20
25-50	57	59	59
Over 50	21	23	21
SEPARATION REASON			
Fired	14	15	30
Layoff	78	80	67
Quit	4	2	1
Other	4	3	2
EDUCATION			
Less than High School	52	53	52
High School	42	41	40
Beyond High School	6	6	8
DEFINITE RECALL EXPECTED	57	59	31

1/ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment requesting a determination of insured status for UI benefits.

2/ Beneficiaries are claimants actually receiving benefit payments.

3/ Exhaustees are claimants who are no longer receiving benefits because they have exhausted their benefit rights.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1983

Long-term unemployment has many causes, ranging from structural changes (automation & technological advancements) to sociological conditions (discrimination & population shifts). Like the normal business cycle, the extent of long-term unemployment varies with the economy. Not only is long-term unemployment evident during recessionary periods, but it also occurs during economic expansion. This long-term unemployment is a result of basic economic problems in the labor market which can have dramatic effects (financial, mental, and physical) on the lives of individuals and families.

In this study, the long-term unemployed are defined as Regular UI Claimants in South Carolina who have been unemployed more than 15 consecutive weeks. Following this review, Table 1 features data relating to long-term unemployed UI claimants in South Carolina by county. This table provides invaluable information over and above the more frequently reported unemployment statistics.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED
CALENDAR YEAR 1983
HIGHLIGHTS

--In South Carolina, almost 2 out of 10 claimants experienced long-term unemployment in 1983.

--In terms of counties, Marlboro had the largest percent (30.4%) of claimants with long-term unemployment; whereas McCormick showed the lowest percentage (10.2%). The lowest number of long-term unemployed among the counties was recorded by McCormick County.

--Of the total long-term unemployed claimants in South Carolina in 1983, Greenville County registered the highest proportion, with 10.1% of the total. The large number of manufacturing layoffs and plant closings in 1982/83 contributed to Greenville's high proportion of long-term unemployment.

--The state's largest population centers, Greenville, Spartanburg, Richland, and Charleston Counties accounted for almost 30% of the total long-term unemployed in South Carolina in 1983.

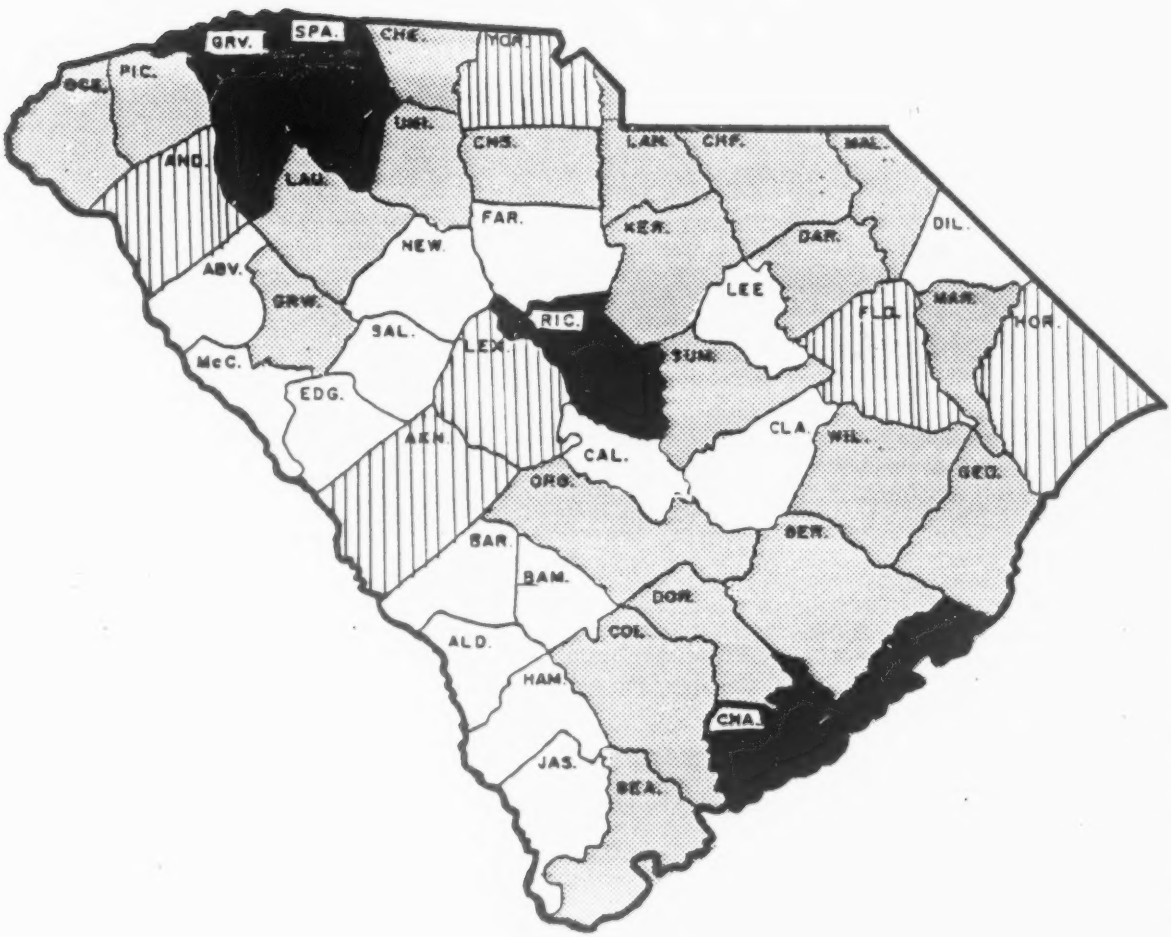
TABLE 1

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1983

	% DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT	% OF CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
STATE TOTAL	100.0	19.3
ABBEVILLE	0.8	15.7
AIKEN	3.5	23.5
ALLENDALE	0.4	16.4
ANDERSON	4.4	17.4
BAMBERG	0.5	17.2
BARNWELL	0.6	18.8
BEAUFORT	1.2	15.4
BERKELEY	2.2	19.6
CALHOUN	0.4	17.6
CHARLESTON	6.8	20.5
CHEROKEE	1.3	16.8
CHESTER	1.4	18.9
CHESTERFIELD	1.8	26.0
CLARENDON	0.8	17.5
COLLETON	1.1	19.8
DARLINGTON	2.3	19.3
DILLON	0.7	17.5
DORCHESTER	1.4	20.7
EDGEFIELD	0.4	15.0
FAIRFIELD	0.6	19.9
FLORENCE	3.9	20.7
GEORGETOWN	1.8	15.0
GREENVILLE	10.1	21.9
GREENWOOD	2.7	18.8
HAMPTON	0.6	19.0
HORRY	4.4	17.6
JASPER	0.3	14.5
KERSHAW	1.2	14.7
LANCASTER	1.8	16.1
LAURENS	2.5	18.9
LEE	0.5	14.9
LEXINGTON	3.7	21.7
MCCORMICK	0.2	10.2
MARION	1.1	12.9
MARLBORO	2.5	30.4
NEWBERRY	0.9	19.3
OCONEE	2.1	16.9
ORANGEBURG	2.7	18.6
PICKENS	2.4	17.7
RICHLAND	5.2	19.2
SALUDA	0.5	18.5
SPARTANBURG	6.8	19.4
SUMTER	1.8	16.4
UNION	2.6	24.6
WILLIAMSBURG	1.0	16.9
YORK	4.1	21.2

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

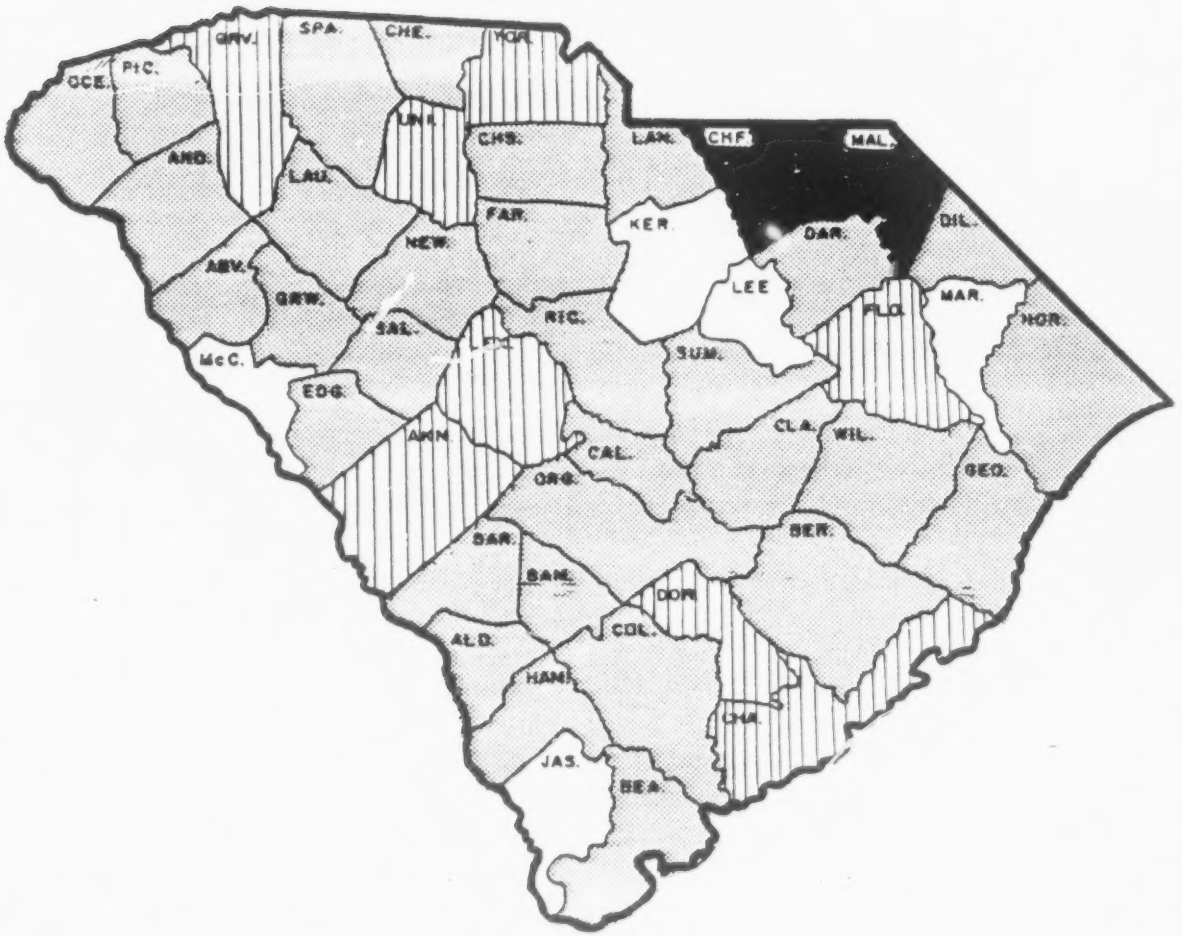
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED BY COUNTY
AS A PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
1983



5.0% and Above
3.0% to 4.9%
1.0% to 2.9%
Below 1.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UI CLAIMANTS
SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTY
1983



25.0% AND ABOVE
20.0% to 24.9%
15.0% to 19.9%
BELOW 15.0%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission,
Labor Market Information

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

The South Carolina State Employment Service (Job Service) serves as the focal point in major communities where workers may file applications for work and employers seeking workers may have access to the community's largest and most centralized labor supply. To assist in placing individuals in jobs, Job Service has a state-wide automated Job Matching System whereby faster and better service to applicants and employers is achieved.

In an effort to make the primary objective of placement service fully effective, Job Service offers a wide variety of services to applicants and employers. These services include: testing; employment counseling; job development; technical assistance to employers; and the collection and dissemination of labor market information useful to employers, workers, and agencies concerned with employment.

There were 316,759 applicants available for services in South Carolina's Job Service offices during Fiscal Year 1983 (October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983). This is a 5% increase above the comparable figure for Fiscal Year 1982. Applicants under the age of 22 made up nearly 23% of the total applicants available. Over 57% were between the ages of 22 and 39. The age group 40 and older accounted for over 19% of the total applicants available.

More than half (51%) of the applicants were males, in contrast to last fiscal year when female applicants accounted for 51% of the total. Sixty-three percent of the total applicants available had at least a high school education. And 20% received some form of educational training in an institution of higher learning (technical school, college, etc.).

Eleven percent of the applicants were veterans. Of these total veterans available, 48% served during the Vietnam Era. Of the total applicants available, only 5% were classified as handicapped. There were 129,304 applicants referred to jobs in Fiscal Year 1983 (41% of total applicants available). Individuals placed totalled 65,199 (21% of all applicants available)--this figure increased by 21% from Fiscal Year 1982.

In terms of major occupational categories of fully registered applicants, the largest number of active applicants, as of September 30, 1983, were classified under the clerical and sales grouping. This occupational category accounted for 17,755 applicants, or 20% of the total active file. The second largest category was service occupations, with 14,772, or 16% of the active file. Among those active applicants classified as eligible claimants, again the clerical and sales category was the largest with 8,020 applicants, or 19% of the total. The machine trades category followed with 7,226 (17% of the total eligible claimants in the active file).

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/ FISCAL YEAR 1983

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS	TOTAL APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	INDIVIDUALS REFERRED TO JOBS		INDIVIDUALS PLACED				INDIV. COUNS.	INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN TRAINING	INDIVIDUALS TESTED	APPLICANTS FOR WHOM JDA's* WERE MADE
		TOTAL	NONAG.	TOTAL	PERCENT OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL TOTAL	NONAGRICULTURAL OVER 3 DAYS				
TOTAL	316,759	129,304	123,042	65,199	20.6	58,905	55,312	13,355	7,671	24,424	41,230
AGE											
Under 22	72,324	35,835	33,660	22,837	31.6	20,634	19,990	3,826	3,985	5,337	4,721
22-39	182,442	72,652	69,859	33,002	18.1	30,205	28,112	7,573	3,241	16,056	24,850
40 & Older	61,939	20,786	19,493	9,339	15.1	8,046	7,191	1,955	444	3,025	11,658
SEX											
Male	161,076	69,617	65,617	35,843	22.2	31,909	30,176	6,587	3,755	9,651	26,856
Female	155,626	59,659	57,400	29,340	18.9	26,983	25,123	6,766	3,913	14,769	14,368
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED											
Less Than High School	117,725	44,642	40,236	25,462	21.6	21,069	20,075	4,432	3,462	3,936	12,845
High School and Above	198,669	84,407	82,567	39,589	19.9	37,704	35,110	8,919	4,195	20,462	28,375
ETHNIC GROUP											
White	174,016	69,747	68,649	31,508	18.1	30,501	28,562	5,559	2,750	13,928	22,589
Black	138,360	57,198	53,042	32,074	23.2	27,795	26,170	7,607	4,854	10,227	18,042
VETERAN	35,866	18,887	18,647	8,970	25.0	8,723	8,256	2,769	549	2,310	16,826
Disabled	1,933	1,069	1,056	553	28.6	539	509	351	19	102	946
Vietnam Era	17,070	9,317	9,237	4,477	26.2	4,389	4,179	1,171	257	1,158	7,900
HANDICAPPED	15,752	5,944	5,875	3,101	19.7	3,034	2,884	2,075	271	854	3,303
MIGRANTS	2,551	2,397	65	2,401	94.1	58	39	38	2	3	430
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	152,155	39,492	39,178	13,894	9.1	13,624	12,993	3,478	1,461	7,172	24,045

*JDA--Job Development Attempt

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

1/ ESARS--Employment Security Automated Reporting System

SERVICES PROVIDED TO APPLICANT GROUPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/ FISCAL YEAR 1983

SERVICES RENDERED	TOTAL	YOUTH-UNDER 22		45 YEARS AND OLDER		MINORITY		VETERAN	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
New Applicants	203,556	51,849	25.5	24,456	12.0	89,575	44.0	21,688	10.7
Applicants Renewed	70,696	16,244	23.0	8,458	12.0	36,196	51.2	8,042	11.4
Counseled	13,355	3,826	28.6	1,312	9.8	7,779	58.2	2,769	20.7
Tested	24,424	5,337	21.9	1,626	6.7	10,459	42.8	2,310	9.5
Enrolled In Training	7,671	3,985	51.9	239	3.1	4,907	64.0	549	7.2
Job Development Contacts Made	41,230	4,721	11.5	8,370	20.3	18,583	45.1	16,826	40.8
Referred To Jobs	129,304	35,835	27.7	13,332	10.3	59,322	45.9	18,887	14.6
Nonagricultural	123,042	33,660	27.4	12,464	10.1	54,188	44.0	18,647	15.2
Agricultural	7,925	2,682	33.8	1,013	12.8	6,155	77.7	534	6.7
Placed On Jobs	65,199	22,837	35.0	6,035	9.3	33,556	51.5	8,.70	13.8
Nonagricultural	58,905	20,634	35.0	5,169	8.8	28,299	48.0	8,723	14.8
Over 3 Days	55,312	19,990	36.1	4,585	8.3	26,655	48.2	8,256	14.9
Agricultural	6,852	2,419	35.3	938	13.7	5,680	82.9	325	4.7
After Counseling	4,452	1,583	35.6	283	6.4	2,786	62.6	1,013	22.8
After Job Development	5,715	1,630	28.5	718	12.6	2,680	46.9	1,371	24.0
Inactivated	245,672	61,347	25.0	29,651	12.1	109,147	44.4	26,869	10.9
With Positive Terminal Service 2/	66,939	24,771	37.0	5,832	8.7	35,320	52.8	8,905	13.3
With Other Service	84,960	17,272	20.3	11,188	13.2	34,457	40.6	16,185	19.1
With No Service	93,773	19,304	20.6	12,631	13.5	39,370	42.0	1,779	1.9
Active File (9-30-83)	100,283	16,380	16.3	14,970	14.9	48,152	48.0	12,704	12.7

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System

2/ Positive Terminal Service includes Job Placement or Enrollment In Training.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA
SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	FEMALE		VETERANS		45 YEARS & OLDER		MINORITY	
			TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
ALL OCCUPATIONS	90,716	100.0	47,720	100.0	11,784	100.0	14,094	100.0	43,457	100.0
PROF., TECH., & MGR.	7,849	8.7	3,908	8.2	1,543	13.1	1,518	10.8	2,121	4.9
CLERICAL & SALES	17,755	19.6	14,252	29.9	1,449	12.3	2,091	14.8	6,364	14.6
SERVICES	14,772	16.3	10,743	22.5	1,036	8.8	2,825	20.0	10,745	24.7
FARM & FISHERY	1,099	1.2	338	0.7	94	0.8	214	1.5	728	1.7
PROCESSING	2,594	2.9	1,039	2.2	322	2.7	473	3.4	1,384	3.2
MACHINE TRADES	12,685	14.0	5,499	11.5	1,993	16.9	2,398	17.0	5,024	11.6
BENCH WORK	6,781	7.5	5,449	11.4	259	2.2	1,102	7.8	3,416	7.9
STRUCTURAL WORK	12,147	13.4	476	1.0	2,978	25.3	1,738	12.3	4,565	10.5
MISCELLANEOUS	9,575	10.6	2,038	4.3	1,923	16.3	1,394	9.9	5,267	12.1

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission,
Labor Market Information

APPLICANT SUPPLY PER JOB OPENINGS DEMAND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	ACTIVE APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	ACTIVE APPLICANTS (09-30-83)	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS UNFILLED	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE PER OPENINGS RECEIVED	ACTIVE APPLICANTS PER UNFILLED OPENINGS	AVERAGE WAGE
Professional, Technical and Managerial	22,911	7,849	41,214	427	0.6	18.4	$4.45
Clerical	42,440	14,661	15,518	797	2.7	18.4	3.85
Sales	9,217	3,094	3,340	382	2.8	8.1	4.04
Domestic	2,421	1,304	2,407	75	1.0	17.4	3.82
Other Service	32,975	13,468	16,221	1,193	2.0	11.3	3.79
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	3,093	1,099	1,626	58	1.9	18.9	3.42
Processing	7,090	2,594	3,295	468	2.2	5.5	5.04
Machine Trades	34,798	12,685	6,926	715	5.0	17.7	5.50
Bench Work	19,375	6,781	6,369	543	3.0	12.5	4.00
Structural Work	36,162	12,147	13,205	742	2.7	16.4	5.15
Motor Freight and Transportation	8,866	3,071	2,152	131	4.1	23.4	4.82
Packaging and Material Handling	16,870	6,160	7,545	513	2.2	12.0	4.29
Miscellaneous	975	344	321	29	3.0	11.9	4.41

SOURCE: ESARS Tables B07 and 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1983

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
003161014	Electronics Technician	218	34	7	3	6.4	$ 7.22
005061014	Civil Engineer	101	10	3	0	10.1	8.79
007061014	Mechanical Engineer	145	18	3	1	8.1	10.45
012167066	Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	90	25	9	5	3.6	9.63
020162014	Business Programmer	109	31	9	5	3.5	8.21
022261010	Chemical-Laboratory Technician	75	29	19	2	2.6	6.61
029261010	Laboratory Tester	125	22	9	1	5.7	4.75
045107010	Counselor	440	71	48	2	6.2	5.64
075374010	Nurse, General Duty	113	62	41	7	1.8	7.16
078381014	Medical-Laboratory Technician	120	21	16	1	5.7	4.95
079367010	Medical Assistant	157	25	19	0	6.3	5.71
079371010	Dental Assistant	240	16	11	2	15.0	3.72
079374014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	375	84	61	9	4.5	4.69
090227010	Faculty Member, College or University	187	579	530	2	0.3	5.67
091227010	Teacher, Secondary School 1/	516	16,617	16,592	7	0.0	4.54
092227010	Teacher, Elementary School 1/	605	15,160	15,102	14	0.0	4.27
159124010	Counselor, Camp	24	26	26	0	0.9	3.36
160167010	Accountant	479	43	19	3	11.1	7.63
162157038	Purchasing Agent	267	20	3	3	13.3	7.53
163167018	Manager, Sales	294	11	5	1	26.7	5.66
165067010	Public-Relations Representative	146	10	7	1	14.6	7.70
169167010	Administrative Assistant	588	51	35	3	11.5	6.01
169167034	Manager, Office	613	24	12	0	25.5	4.92
185167014	Manager, Automobile Service Station	141	6	1	0	23.5	4.88
185167046	Manager, Retail Store	1,630	117	54	7	13.9	4.30
187167106	Manager, Food Service	879	100	54	5	8.8	4.88
187167186	Residence Supervisor	102	18	14	2	5.7	3.92

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1983
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
189167034	Security Officer	196	38	35	0	5.2	4.74
195107010	Caseworker	159	27	22	2	5.9	5.20
195107022	Social Group Worker	105	15	10	0	7.0	4.59
201362010	Legal Secretary	625	208	124	10	3.0	4.29
201362030	Secretary	3,047	851	564	29	3.6	4.45
203362010	Clerk-Typist	700	379	289	11	1.8	4.16
203582030	Keypunch Operator	726	154	102	4	4.7	4.52
203582066	Typist	62	91	55	0	0.7	4.38
205362014	Employment Clerk	18	61	60	0	0.3	4.12
205367054	Survey Worker	44	72	65	0	0.6	3.83
206362010	File Clerk I	273	31	28	0	8.8	3.63
209562010	Clerk, General	6,127	4,104	3,897	26	1.5	3.49
209587026	Mail Clerk	145	24	18	0	6.0	3.89
210382014	Bookkeeper I	1,341	217	114	7	6.2	4.33
210382018	Bookkeeper II	366	69	34	2	5.3	4.28
211362010	Cashier I	1,980	290	183	27	6.8	3.47
211362018	Teller	450	294	201	32	1.5	3.82
211462010	Cashier II	4,493	2,193	1,784	282	2.0	3.42
213362010	Computer Operator	524	69	39	1	7.6	5.10
215482010	Payroll Clerk	199	27	12	2	7.4	4.72
216482010	Accounting Clerk	948	230	169	3	4.1	4.69
219362010	Administrative Clerk	4,164	1,246	916	31	3.3	3.95
222387058	Stock Clerk	1,210	254	215	5	4.8	4.06
235462010	Central-Office Operator	111	18	3	0	6.2	4.01
235662022	Telephone Operator	304	62	40	1	4.9	4.11
237367038	Receptionist	1,193	246	145	5	4.8	3.84
238362010	Hotel Clerk	308	195	119	8	1.6	3.74
241357010	Collection Clerk	43	26	14	1	1.7	3.73
245362014	Ward Clerk	133	9	9	0	14.8	4.15

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1983
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
249367074	Teacher Aide II	802	1,356	1,331	4	0.6	4.10
250257010	Sales Agent, Insurance	348	245	66	82	1.4	3.97
254357014	Sales Representative, Advertising	64	67	24	7	1.0	2.45
261357050	Salesperson, Men's and Boy's Clothing	103	22	10	1	4.7	3.49
261357062	Salesperson, Shoes	187	50	24	0	3.7	3.64
261357066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel and Accessories	380	86	32	3	4.4	3.36
273353010	Salesperson, Automobiles	210	19	15	0	11.1	2.81
279357050	Salesperson, General Hardware	150	49	32	0	3.1	3.68
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	1,223	355	224	17	3.4	2.58
279357062	Salesperson, Parts	172	63	28	2	2.7	3.97
290477014	Sales Clerk	1,623	323	191	23	5.0	3.43
290477018	Sales Clerk, Food	267	104	103	1	2.6	3.48
292353010	Driver, Sales Route	680	222	145	5	3.1	4.90
292483010	Coin Collector	113	41	23	0	2.8	3.96
299137010	Manager, Department	297	27	20	0	11.0	4.44
299357014	Telephone Solicitor	109	287	196	6	0.4	2.85
301474010	House Worker, General	1,020	540	400	18	1.9	3.81
309677010	Companion	331	204	109	11	1.6	240
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	636	1,041	857	58	0.6	3.29
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	2,410	1,165	843	62	2.1	2.79
311477038	Waiter/Waitress, Take Out	55	112	100	3	0.5	3.35
311677010	Cafeteria Attendant	288	175	148	7	1.6	3.29
312474010	Bartender	329	148	81	4	2.2	3.86

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1983
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
313131014	Chef	102	16	5	0	6.4	5.06
313361014	Cook, Hotel & Restaurant	2,310	817	542	35	2.8	3.60
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	1,511	581	465	38	2.6	3.36
313381010	Baker	69	33	29	1	2.1	3.70
315361010	Cook	751	113	80	2	6.6	3.52
316684018	Meat Cutter	404	48	26	3	8.4	4.99
317684014	Pantry Goods Maker	205	54	39	3	3.8	3.48
317687010	Cook Helper	135	39	30	3	3.5	3.45
318687010	Kitchen Helper	2,178	1,060	887	43	2.1	3.61
319137010	Food-Service Supervisor	105	27	19	3	3.9	5.45
323687010	Cleaner, Hospital	251	33	28	1	7.6	3.61
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	2,127	893	729	54	2.4	3.48
332271010	Cosmetologist	201	19	6	2	10.6	1.77
355674014	Nurse Aide	3,157	416	359	14	7.6	3.48
355674018	Orderly	223	34	25	0	6.6	3.49
355677010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	295	110	104	1	2.7	3.40
359677010	Attendant, Children's Institution	255	49	30	3	5.2	3.21
359677018	Nursery School Attendant	683	188	163	2	3.6	3.32
363682018	Presser, Machine	384	50	31	1	7.7	3.40
363684018	Presser, Hand	236	23	19	1	10.3	3.37
372667018	Correction Officer	138	621	455	2	0.2	5.14
372667034	Guard, Security	799	674	560	17	1.2	4.02
372667038	Merchant Patroller	598	197	164	4	3.0	4.21
375263014	Police Officer I	178	39	20	4	4.6	5.78
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	2,504	1,568	1,397	32	1.6	3.49
389684010	Exterminator	74	34	24	1	2.2	3.44
403687018	Harvest Worker, Fruit	35	34	34	0	1.0	.98

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1983
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
404687010	Farmworker, Field Crop II	114	22	22	0	5.2	3.35
406684010	Cemetery Worker	18	49	47	0	0.4	3.35
408161010	Landscape Gardener	193	73	56	0	2.6	3.54
519687022	Foundry Worker, General	67	39	38	0	1.7	4.78
521685334	Stemmer, Machine	3	134	134	0	0.0	3.35
526381010	Baker	38	32	18	12	1.2	4.92
529686014	Cannery Worker	94	624	627	2	0.2	5.63
529687130	Laborer	3	39	38	0	0.1	3.98
558585014	Chemical Operator II	131	106	85	13	1.2	7.42
559382018	Chemical Operator III	76	46	43	1	1.7	4.77
589685102	Yarn Texturing-Machine Operator	205	3	0	0	68.3	4.63
600280022	Machinist	876	324	236	42	2.7	5.82
600380018	Machine Set-Up Operator	212	185	179	1	1.1	6.23
601280046	Tool-and-Die Maker	101	37	19	3	2.7	8.51
604685026	Lathe Operator, Production	115	12	9	0	9.6	5.58
609685018	Production-Machine Tender	1,429	1,048	927	126	1.4	5.45
615482022	Punch-Press Operator I	130	28	23	1	4.6	5.19
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	1,403	345	169	22	4.1	4.22
620261022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	128	32	17	0	4.0	5.98
621281014	Airframe-and-Power-Plant Mechanic	102	10	8	0	10.2	6.93
625281010	Diesel Mechanic	344	93	37	6	3.7	6.28
625281034	Small-Engine Mechanic	98	29	17	1	3.4	4.13
637261014	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer	378	96	48	6	3.9	5.91
637664010	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer Helper	115	36	24	0	3.2	3.75

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1983
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
638281014	Maintenance Mechanic	1,004	323	232	28	3.1	6.55
638281018	Millwright	600	107	94	1	5.6	10.24
638684018	Maintenance Mechanic Helper	82	29	25	0	2.8	3.99
639281018	Sewing-Machine Repairer	101	49	22	7	2.1	5.87
649685014	Bag-Machine Operator	23	36	32	3	0.6	4.38
660280010	Cabinet Maker	87	40	22	8	2.2	5.06
680685018	Middle-Card Tender	362	33	16	0	11.0	4.99
681685154	Yarn Winder	621	184	156	13	3.4	6.78
682685010	Spinner, Frame	1,540	86	58	2	17.9	5.08
683682038	Weaver	2,349	195	161	3	12.0	5.46
683686010	Battery Loader	913	18	14	0	50.7	4.56
685665014	Knitting-Machine Operator	494	82	72	2	6.0	3.73
710681010	Assembler	78	41	40	0	1.9	4.70
720281018	Television-and-Radio Repairer	47	32	16	6	1.5	4.26
721684022	Electric-Motor Assembler	69	154	145	8	0.4	3.96
726684018	Electronics Assembler	779	460	441	38	1.7	3.71
729687010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories I	121	1	1	0	121.0	4.00
739687030	Assembler, Small Products	115	81	80	1	1.4	3.39
741684026	Painter, Spray I	233	76	66	0	3.1	6.44
754687010	Laborer, General	9	41	42	2	0.2	3.56
780381018	Furniture Upholsterer	58	59	44	8	1.0	4.05
785261010	Alteration, Tailor	91	62	23	3	1.5	3.42
787682046	Sewing-Machine Operator	4,043	1,313	1,135	87	3.1	3.43
789687070	Garment Inspection	547	35	26	1	15.6	3.44
804281010	Sheet Metal Worker	851	163	117	1	5.2	5.64
805261014	Boilermaker	104	44	43	0	2.4	10.27
806381046	Shipfitter	38	33	29	1	1.2	8.57

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1983
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
806481014	Assembler, Internal Combustion Engine	117	19	18	0	6.2	4.55
807381010	Automobile-Body Repairer	342	66	37	4	5.2	4.11
809687022	Laborer, Shipyard	34	107	96	10	0.3	4.49
819384010	Welder, Combination	823	110	85	4	7.5	7.93
824261010	Electrician	1,874	496	367	15	3.8	7.69
827684010	Appliance Assembler, Line	157	6	4	0	26.2	4.74
828281010	Electronics Mechanic	370	83	56	7	4.5	7.93
829281014	Electrical Repairer	204	101	77	2	2.0	7.21
840381010	Painter	1,436	531	410	16	2.7	5.22
844364010	Cement Mason	702	115	86	2	6.1	6.84
850683010	Bulldozer Operator I	130	34	30	1	3.8	5.05
859683010	Operating Engineer	949	108	78	5	8.8	6.69
860281010	Carpenter, Maintenance	66	49	26	10	1.3	4.42
860381022	Carpenter	3,170	1,315	908	79	2.4	5.96
861381018	Bricklayer	554	179	79	20	3.0	7.21
862381018	Pipe Fitter	1,359	167	148	2	8.1	9.59
862381030	Plumber	368	166	102	12	2.2	5.74
862684014	Laborer, Construction or Leak Gang	176	35	32	3	5.0	4.04
866381010	Roofer	384	126	73	7	3.0	4.23
869664014	Construction Worker I	5,805	2,995	2,617	79	1.9	4.21
869687026	Construction Worker II	2,546	2,191	2,046	12	1.2	4.28
899281014	Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill	246	36	24	4	6.8	5.18
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	789	528	392	13	1.5	3.86

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 100 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 25 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1983
(CONTINUED)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
899684022	Maintenance Repairer Helper, Factory or Mill	72	257	254	3	0.3	3.36
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	2,485	434	291	28	5.7	4.53
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	2,052	257	152	7	8.0	4.49
906683022	Truck Driver, Light	1,177	288	193	11	4.1	4.97
913463010	Bus Driver	433	74	57	8	5.9	3.71
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	512	118	78	4	4.3	3.41
919687014	Cleaner II	292	101	75	7	2.9	3.78
920587018	Packager, Hand	2,628	579	525	16	4.5	4.26
920685078	Packager, Machine	373	51	46	0	7.3	4.10
920687014	Bagger	215	220	201	0	1.0	3.37
920687134	Packer, Agricultural Produce	60	94	90	3	0.6	3.50
921663010	Bridge-or-Gantry-Crane Operator	113	12	10	0	9.4	7.93
929686010	Bakery Worker	47	37	36	1	1.3	5.33
929687030	Material Handler	7,247	5,485	4,889	375	1.3	4.33

1/ Majority of openings are short term (less than 3 days duration) and are the result of the substitute teacher placement program.

SOURCE: ESARS Table B96, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN 1/ REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTRANTS	TOTAL REGISTRANTS	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL REGISTRANTS
Total	13,431	1,232	9.2
Age			
Under 22	1,474	133	9.0
22-44	10,311	1,039	10.1
45 & Over	1,646	60	3.6
Sex			
Male	684	53	7.7
Female	12,747	1,179	9.2
Highest School Grade Completed			
Less than High School	8,447	592	7.0
High School and Above	4,980	640	12.9
Ethnic Group			
White	2,351	241	10.3
Black	10,989	980	8.9

SOURCE: ESARS Table 30, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Work Incentive Program, administered under Title III of the Social Security Act.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM
(TJTC) ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS
BY MONTH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1983

DATE	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS	CERTIFICATIONS
October 1982	1,026	434
November 1982	850	348
December 1982	833	328
January 1983	978	320
February 1983	1,167	525
March 1983	1,565	565
April 1983	1,440	558
May 1983	2,110	961
June 1983	2,757	1,084
July 1983	2,159	924
August 1983	2,625	1,427
September 1983	2,165	982

SOURCE: TJTC Activities Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

For more information about the TJTC employer tax credit program, contact your nearest Job Service office.

SPECIAL LABOR FORCE GROUPS

SPECIAL LABOR FORCE GROUPS

Within the labor force, there are groups of individuals who face special problems in relation to the job market. Beyond the obvious impact of recessionary influences on the ability of these individuals to get and keep jobs, there are many other barriers hindering their success in the job market. These barriers range from inadequate job skills and experience to personal and family problems. They often exist largely because of the characteristics of individuals in the groups.

Because of the problems they face, members of these special labor force groups often need particular employment-related services to increase their chances of success in the job market. The South Carolina Job Service makes special efforts to identify individuals of these groups and provide needed services.

This section includes a discussion of these special labor force groups and the job-related problems they face. Also provided are characteristic profiles of each group, based on applicant data from South Carolina Job Service files.

A. ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

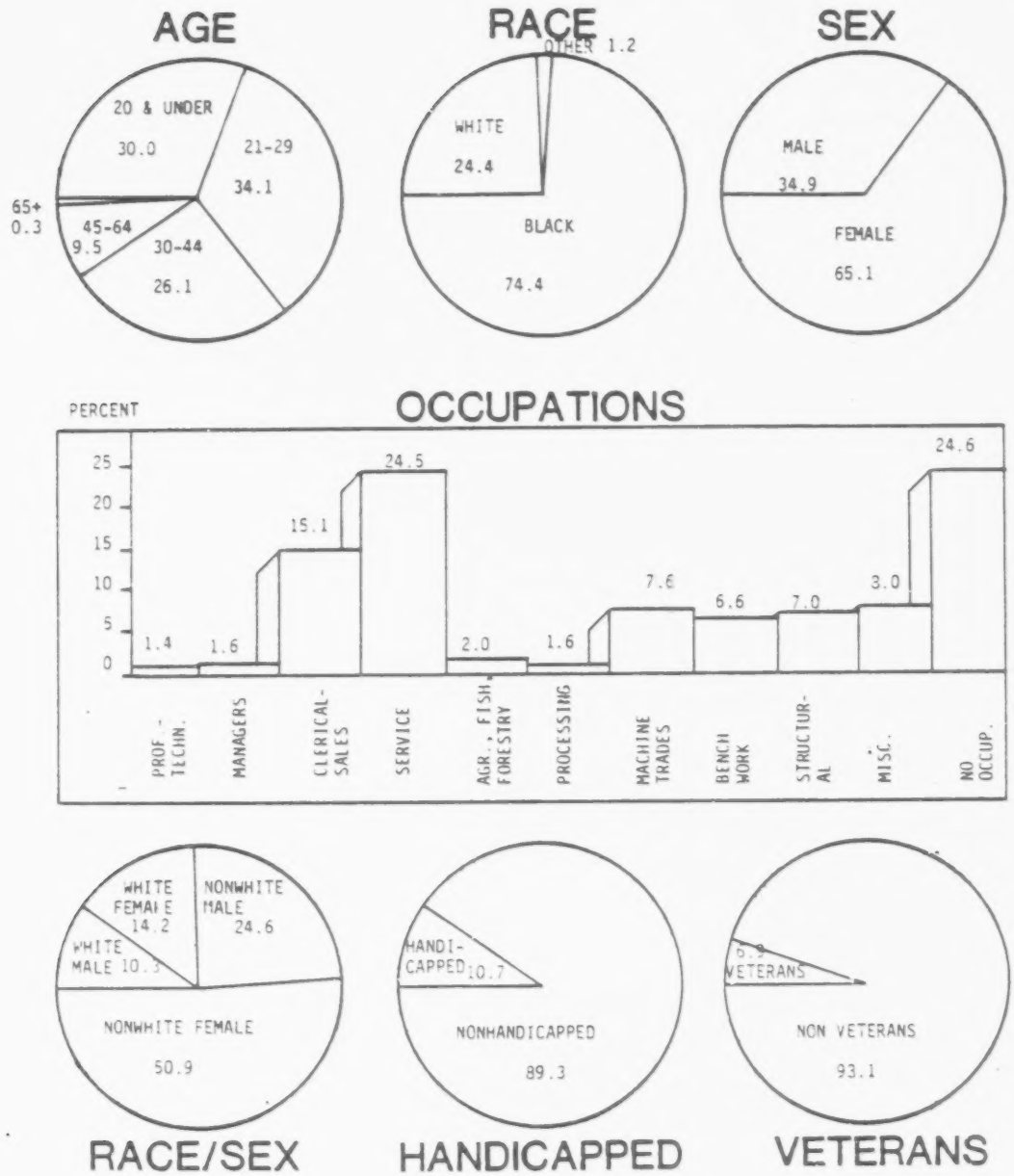
For the purposes of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and Job Service program planning, an "economically disadvantaged" individual is defined as a person who either: A) receives, or is a member of a family who receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State or local welfare program; or B) has, or is a member of a family which has received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive welfare payments) which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; or C) is receiving food stamps; or D) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made; or E) is a handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of A or B above, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

Lack of skills is the single most prevalent deterrent to gainful employment for the economically disadvantaged. Because of their background and financial status, these individuals often have not received the opportunity to obtain job skills that would help them successfully maintain employment. Lack of basic education is also a major problem for the economically disadvantaged. The combination of poor skills and education often block the disadvantaged from buidling up sufficient levels of work experience to qualify them for available jobs.

Other important employment barriers among the economically disadvantaged include child care and transportation arrangements. A large proportion of the economically disadvantaged population is comprised of female household heads, many with small children. These women must work to support their families, so they are faced with making arrangements for their children during work hours. In addition, more men in the work force are taking on child care responsibilities, as the result of dual careers, divorce, or death of their spouses. Child care facilities available in most areas are expensive, often representing one third or more of a worker's pay. Also, because of their financial situations, many disadvantaged persons are unable to afford reliable transportation of their own. Public transportation often cannot be arranged for particular locations or job schedules, making transportation a definite job-related problem among the economically disadvantaged.

The following charts give a characteristic profile of economically disadvantaged applicants who were available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1982 (the latest year for which data were collected on this group).

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED*



*Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 64,497 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as economically disadvantaged in South Carolina during Fiscal Year 1982.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

B. VETERANS

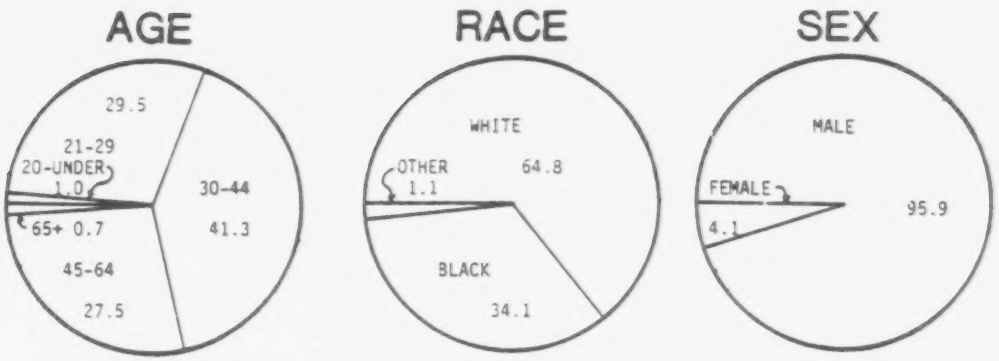
For programs under Job Service and the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), veterans are considered to be those persons who served on active military duty and were discharged, separated, or released with other than a dishonorable discharge.

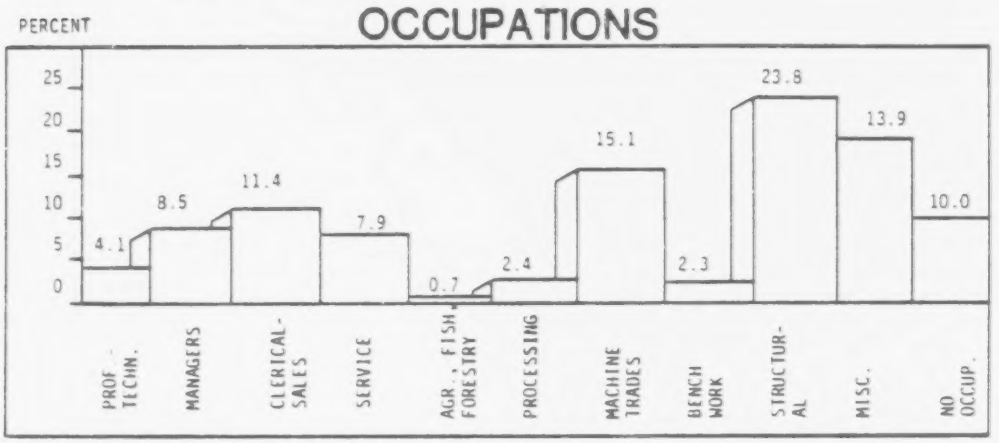
Veterans face special problems in the labor force, since they were often out of touch with the civilian job market during their years of service. Many veterans have serious problems in marketing their military skills and experience in civilian industry. Their military backgrounds often do not fit smoothly into skill areas required for available jobs. Also, because of their years of military experience and skills, many veterans have unrealistic wage expectations. They often expect to receive wages equal to or higher than what they received while in active service. However, this is often not the case in reality. In fact, veterans are sometimes only offered entry-level wages because of their lack of experience in civilian work. They often must compete for jobs with non-veterans who have more time and experience in the civilian world of work.

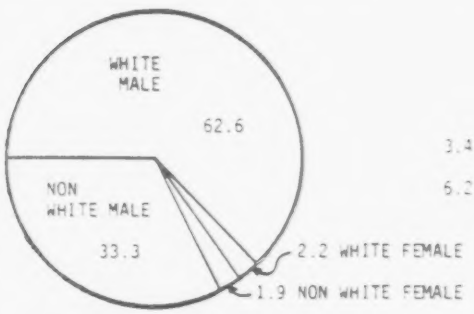
The attitudes of both veterans themselves and employers can have a detrimental effect on veterans seeking employment. The attitudes of veterans may be affected by such things as feelings of bitterness and disappointment from serving during wartime and returning home to face readjustment to civilian life. On the other hand, some employers may be unwilling to recognize military experience and skills as a basis for successful performance in civilian jobs.

The following charts present a characteristic profile of veteran applicants who were available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1983.

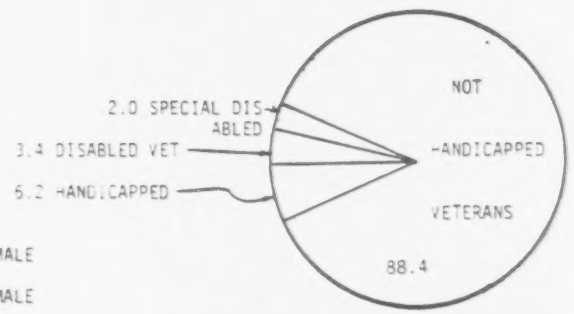
VETERANS*







* RACE/SEX



HANDICAPPED

*Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 36,374 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as veterans in South Carolina during Fiscal Year 1983.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

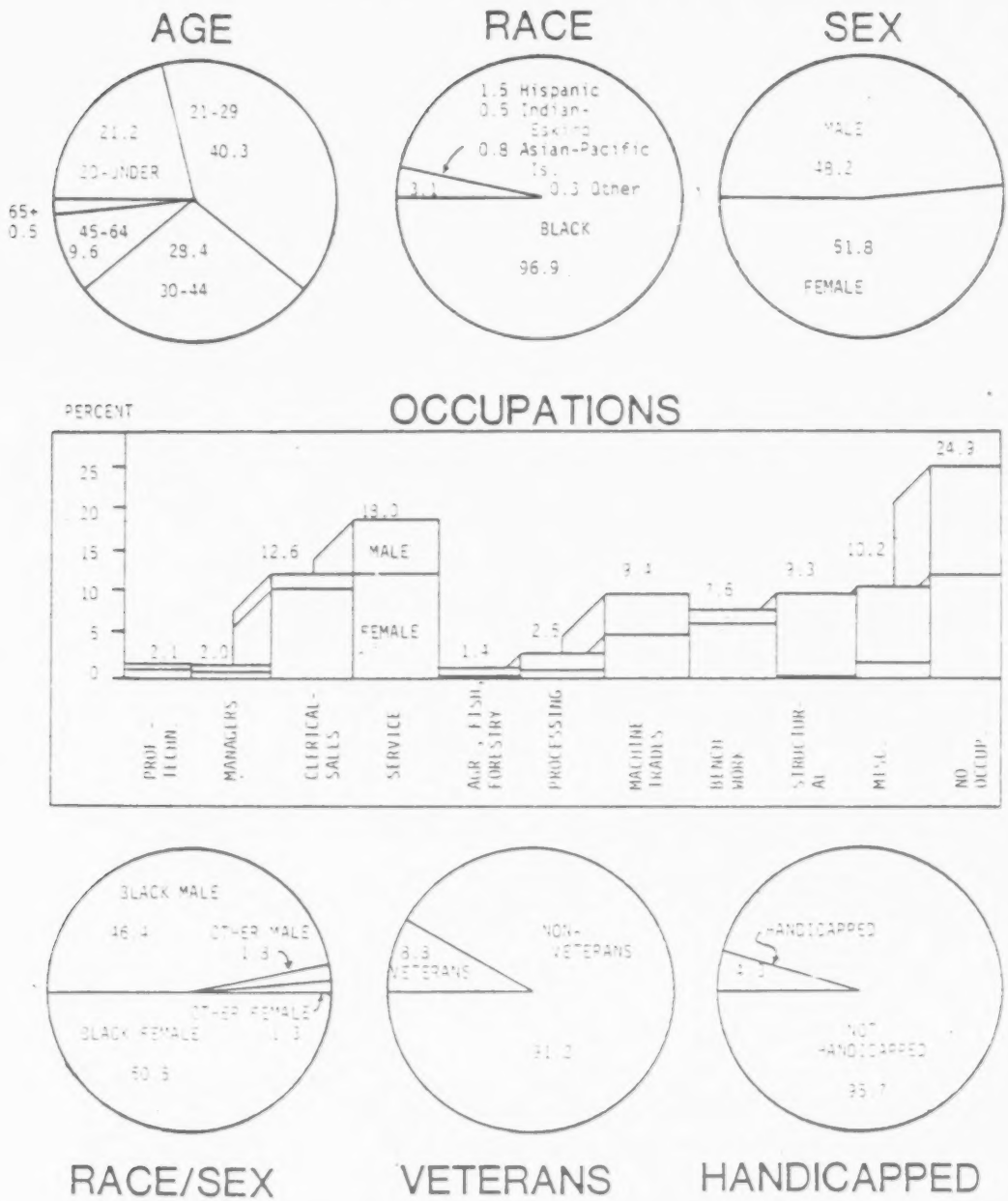
C. MINORITIES

The minorities target group includes all individuals who are classified in categories other than "white, not Hispanic." Many of the employment problems faced by this group are the same as those previously discussed for the economically disadvantaged, since the two groups overlap in many cases. Lack of skills and education again surface as the most serious problems. These lead to poor work records and lack of experience. Transportation and child care are also significant, especially since a rapidly growing number of minority women are being classified as heads of households.

Employer attitudes related to race and minority status can also present problems. In some cases, employers tend to allow their opinions of minority applicants to be influenced by stereotypes connected with the particular minority group as a whole. This can have a very negative effect on a minority individual's chances for employment.

The following charts provide a characteristic profile of minority applicants who were available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1983.

MINORITIES*



*Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 145,562 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as minorities in South Carolina during Fiscal Year 1983.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

D. YOUTH

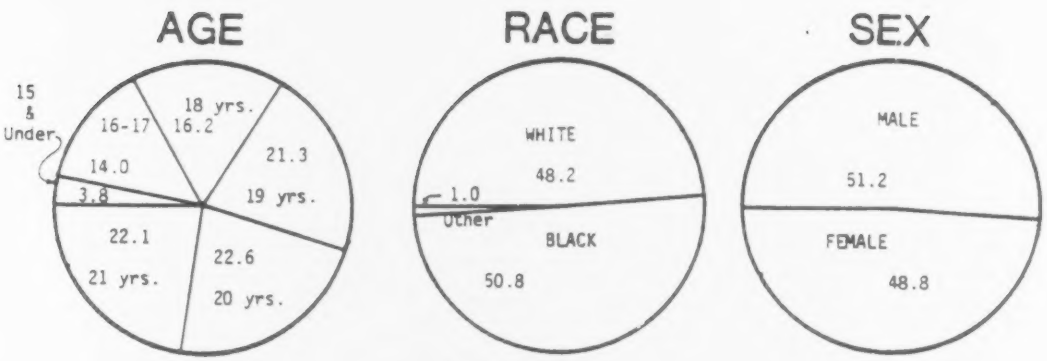
There are varying definitions of "youth," depending upon the program or situation. For the criteria of Job Service youth programs, the target group is defined to include individuals under 22 years of age.

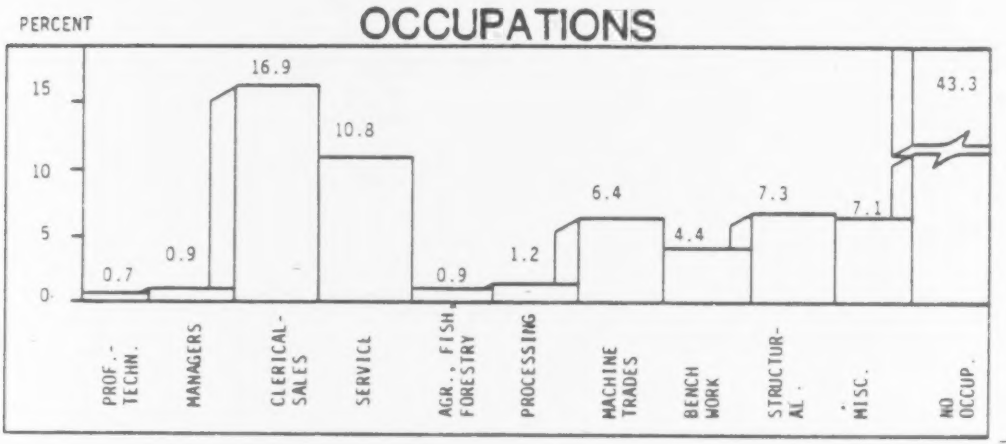
Many of the problems faced by youth in the labor market are unique. Some young people are looking for part-time or summer jobs while still in school, and others are seeking career-oriented jobs for the first time after finishing school. Because these young people are still in school or have recently graduated, they lack job skills and work experience. Since they are newcomers to the world of work, young people also tend to lack vocational goals, employment interview skills, and interpersonal skills. Their familiarity with career opportunities and the economy in general is often very limited.

Employer attitudes toward youth can also present problems. Employers may feel that certain jobs are too strenuous or too technical to be handled by younger workers. They may also feel that they would get higher productivity from older workers.

The following charts depict the characteristics of youth applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1983.

YOUTH*





*Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 74,155 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as youth in South Carolina during Fiscal Year 1983.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

E. WOMEN

Labor market activity among women has increased steadily in recent years. Many women are now deciding to postpone marriage and families to further their education and careers. There has been a rapid increase in the number of working mothers who have been homemakers for years are now working or looking for work outside the home. These women all face special employment-related problems.

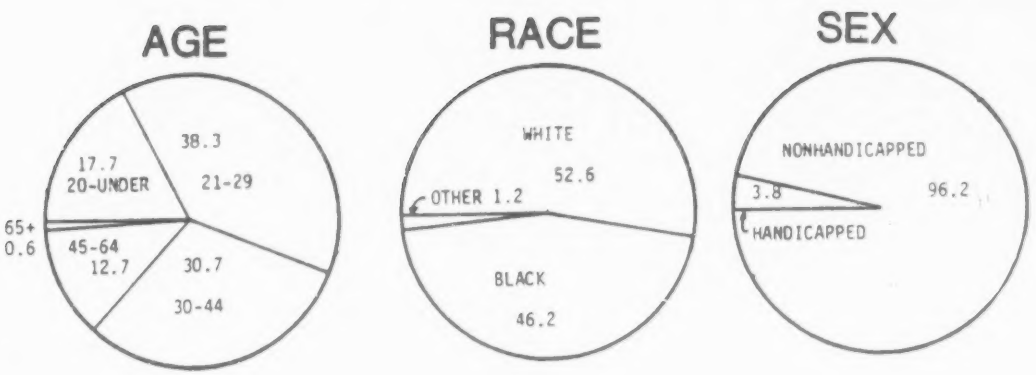
Lack of skills or obsolete skills are probably the most significant problems faced by the majority of women in the job market. These problems are most critical for women who are new to the labor force or who are returning after a long absence.

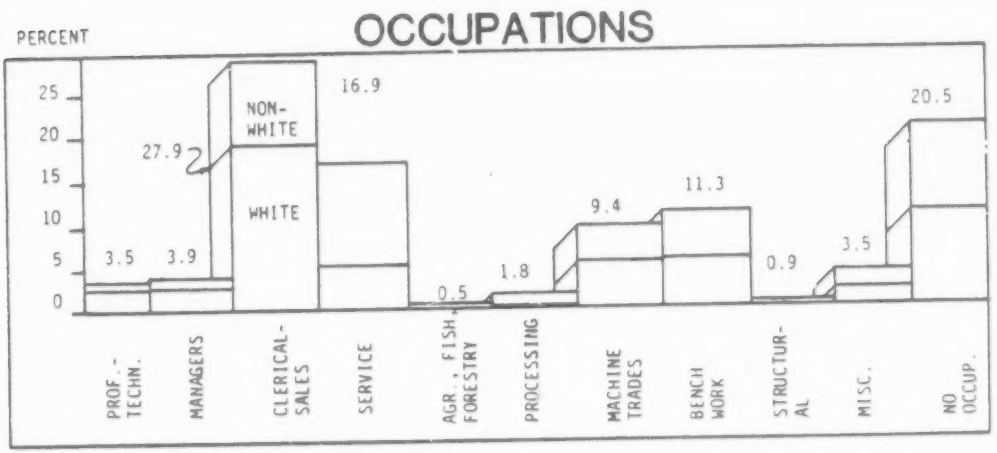
Despite legislation and other strong efforts to eliminate sex bias in the work place, discrimination still occurs at many levels. Many employers still fail to recognize the fact that women may be equally or better qualified than men for many available job openings.

Of course, child care arrangements can also be a major problem for women. In past years, most women who held jobs outside the home had either no children or their children were at least of school age. However, recent statistics show that this trend is changing. In many cases, inflationary pressures influence women to join or return to the work force soon after childbirth. Since child care is usually primarily the responsibility of the mother, the search for adequate arrangements can present a major problem for women in the labor markets who have children.

The following charts provide characteristics of female applicants who were available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1983.

WOMEN *





*Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 159,121 individual female Job Service applicants available in South Carolina during Fiscal Year 1983.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

F. HANDICAPPED

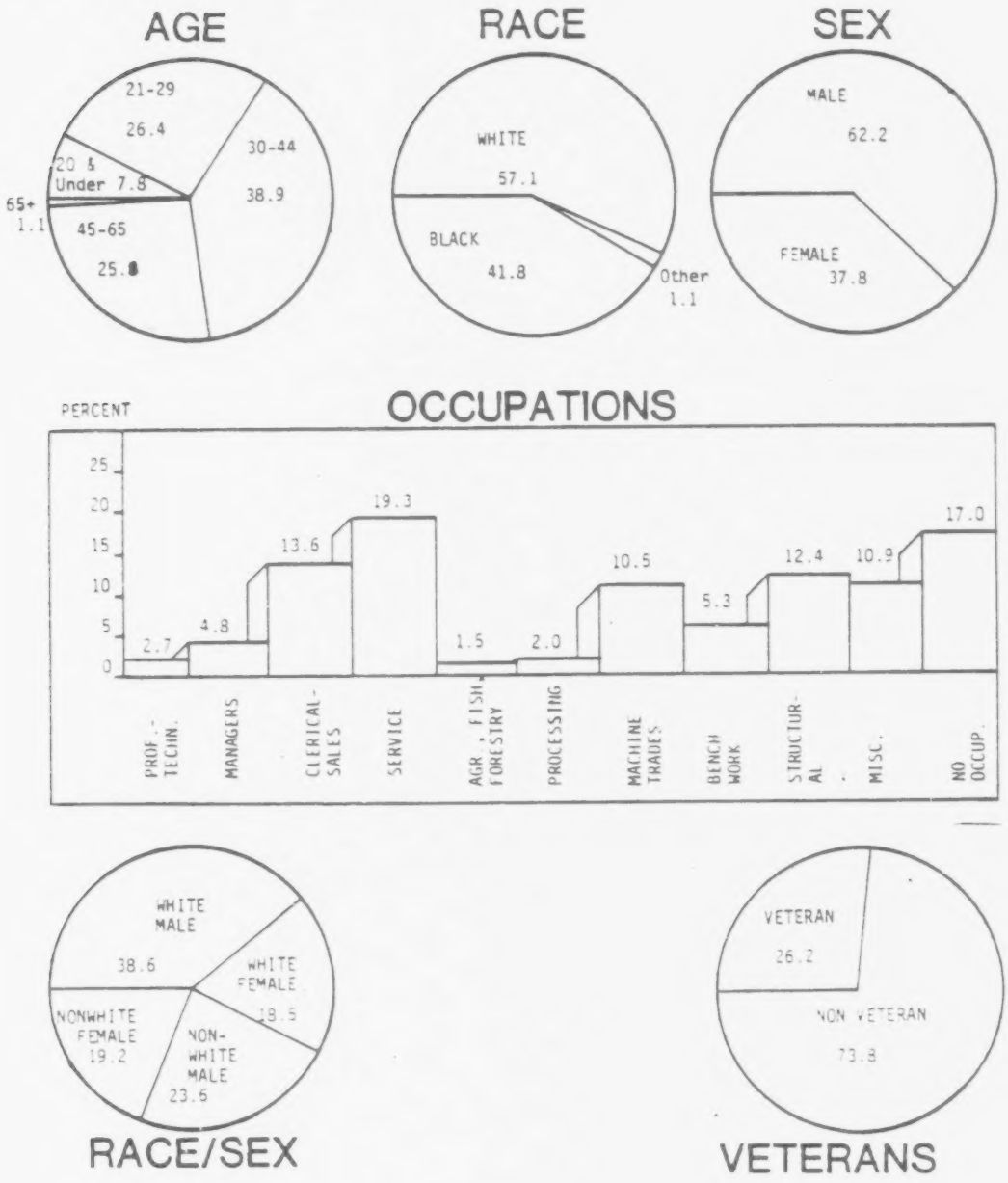
For Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) purposes, a handicapped individual is one who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment as determined by Vocational Rehabilitation.

Handicapped job-seekers face a wide variety of problems. Physical barriers usually represent the most significant difficulties. Handicapped individuals sometimes require special equipment to perform routine activities. They also may require special accomodations for transportation. In addition, some handicapped individuals require special medical attention which could limit their attendance on the job.

Due to their many problems related to the labor market, handicapped individuals may lack the skills and experience needed for certain jobs. This, of course, depends on the type of handicap involved and at what point in life the individual became handicapped. Also, the attitudes of both employers and the handicapped can also have a negative impact. Employers sometimes tend to focus on the worker's handicap, while overlooking many important abilities. Handicapped individuals them-selves may have developed negative attitudes. Some may feel that society owes them a living because of their handicap. In contrast, others may feel that they are helpless and cannot perform any job successfully. This lack of confidence may increase after many frustrating attempts to find suitable employment.

Characteristics of handicapped applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1983 are presented in the following charts.

HANDICAPPED*



*Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 16,056 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as handicapped in South Carolina during Fiscal Year 1983.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

G. DISLOCATED WORKERS AND DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

These are two groups within the labor force that have received much attention in recent years. The many changes occurring within the national and local economies, as well as population and social changes, have contributed to the increasing number of individuals in each of these groups. Since the two groups have only recently received special emphasis, there are no complete characteristic profiles currently available. However, their labor market problems and barriers will be discussed here.

Dislocated workers include those individuals who have been displaced from their jobs as a result of structural changes in the economy. Their last employment was usually in a declining industry, occupation, or region. Many factors contribute to the dislocation of workers. Among the primary causes are plant closings and cutbacks due to foreign trade imports, automation, and plant modernization.

The major problems faced by dislocated workers result from the fact that they have usually spent most of their working years in a particular occupation or industry. Many have held jobs in small towns dominated by one or a few major employers. When economic factors cause the termination of their jobs, these workers are often left with obsolete skills that cannot easily be trans- ferred to other jobs. In addition, dislocated workers may be unwilling or unable to adapt to new work situations and environments.

Age can also be a detriment to the successful re-employment of dislocated workers. Many are older individuals who have put in many years with the same job or same employer. These older workers face additional problems in trying to start over in the labor force. Also, due to the fact that they have spent many years in the same jobs, dislocated workers may lack the confidence necessary to deal with new employers, co-workers, and job situations.

The need for labor market information may also be very significant among dislocated workers. They often are not familiar with possible sources of employment. They may not be aware of the types of jobs in which their skills can be used. In addition, they often are unfamiliar with the types of employment and training services that are available to them.

Transportation may also emerge as a problem for dislocated workers when new job opportunities are mainly available in distant areas. These workers may have depended on family members, friends, co-workers, or public transportation in their previous jobs. Many do not have available transportation to commute to jobs in outside areas.

Displaced homemakers are generally a product of a changing society and economy. These are women who have been homemakers for many years and are suddenly forced into the labor market for such reasons as economic hardship, divorce, or death of a spouse. They may or may not have had previous work experience. This group has become especially prominent in recent years, as marital break-ups have become widespread across the country. With the rise in divorces and separations, many former homemakers are suddenly being plunged into the roles of family head, mother, and full-time member of the labor force.

The major problems faced by displaced homemakers in the labor market relate to lack of skills or obsolete skills. Because they have spent many years dedicated to household tasks, these women are often totally out of touch with the world of work. If they have job skills and experience at all, they are often obsolete in terms of an ever-changing economy. Also, they often lack the confidence and interpersonal skills necessary to find and keep adequate employment. In addition, they are usually unfamiliar with sources of employment.

Displaced homemakers often face severe financial difficulties because they are unable to find jobs with sufficient wages. They are often forced into low-paying, entry-level jobs, even if they have skills and experience from previous years. Many of these former homemakers have successfully performed unpaid work in their homes or communities that would provide good backgrounds for certain types of employment, but many employers fail to recognize such experience.

In addition to the problems related to their "displaced homemaker" status, these women also face the usual employment barriers experienced by women in general. Such problems as child care arrangements, employer attitudes, sex discrimination, and family responsibilities represent even further detriments to their success in the job market.

INCOME AND EDUCATION

INCOME HIGHLIGHTS

For 1983, South Carolina's per capita personal income was estimated at $8,954. This figure topped the 1982 level of $8,475 by 6%. The national per capita personal income for 1983 equalled $11,675. South Carolina's figure represented 77% of this national level in 1983. Among the other southeastern states, Virginia had the highest per capita personal income of $11,835, slightly higher than the national average. Mississippi recorded the lowest, with $8,072 (69% of the national average).

Turning to counties, Beaufort ranked number one in the state in per capita income in 1982, with $10,073. Greenville County followed closely, with a level of $10,004. The lowest per capita income in 1982 was experienced in Clarendon County, with $5,571.

In terms of the five major Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in the state, Columbia registered the highest per capita income in 1982 (the latest available), with $9,585. The Greenville-Spartanburg MSA followed closely, with a level of $9,340. The Florence MSA, with a level of $8,035 in 1982, recorded the lowest per capita income within the state's metropolitan areas.

South Carolina's total personal income for 1983 was estimated at $29,224,000. This figure posted an increase of 7% over 1982's level. South Carolina's figure represented 1% of the national personal income total for 1983.

The median household income in South Carolina in 1979 (based on Census data) was $14,748. In terms of counties, Lexington County registered the highest median household income in 1979, with $18,350. Allendale County, with $9,646, had the lowest median household income in 1979.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEASTERN STATES
1978 - 1983

AREA	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	% OF NATIONAL AVERAGE IN 1983
United States	$7,776	$8,657	$9,503	$10,582	$11,100	$11,675	100%
Southeast	6,652	7,380	8,132	9,108	9,572	10,121	87
South Carolina	6,009	6,657	7,298	8,109	8,475	8,954	77
Alabama	6,208	6,838	7,481	8,284	8,647	9,235	79
Arkansas	6,098	6,745	7,166	8,149	8,424	9,040	77
Florida	7,330	8,202	9,202	10,362	10,907	11,592	99
Georgia	6,681	7,370	8,060	9,009	9,573	10,283	88
Kentucky	6,389	7,119	7,642	8,550	8,893	9,162	78
Louisiana	6,660	7,439	8,525	9,778	10,211	10,406	89
Mississippi	5,526	6,124	6,678	7,390	7,725	8,072	69
North Carolina	6,475	7,125	7,753	8,646	9,048	9,656	83
Tennessee	6,397	7,054	7,660	8,513	8,899	9,362	80
Virginia	7,593	8,405	9,305	10,385	11,056	11,835	101
West Virginia	6,366	7,075	7,664	8,306	8,758	8,937	77

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economics Information System.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
SOUTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES
REVISED 1969-83

YEAR	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1969	$ 747,536	$ 7,083
1970	803,922	7,730
1971	861,904	8,432
1972	944,852	9,488
1973	1,058,902	10,831
1974	1,162,203	12,240
1975	1,258,643	13,140
1976	1,385,201	14,701
1977	1,534,708	16,251
1978	1,727,032	18,274
1979	1,943,983	20,548
1980	2,158,685	22,822
1981	2,426,901	25,765
1982	2,571,517	27,228
1983	2,731,791	29,224

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR SOURCE
1977 - 1982
(In Millions of Dollars)

ITEMS	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK						
Wages and Salaries	10,892	12,280	13,755	15,227	16,779	17,455
Other Labor Income	894	1,037	1,195	1,344	1,530	1,672
Proprietors' Income 1/	933	1,056	1,115	862	1,020	989
Farm	137	243	257	20	150	139
Non-Farm 1/	795	814	858	841	870	850
EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY						
Farm	77	77	94	134	118	140
Non-Farm	10,815	12,203	13,661	15,092	16,661	17,314
Private	8,151	9,279	10,445	11,517	12,651	12,987
Mining	20	22	25	27	28	29
Construction	642	745	839	939	990	976
Manufacturing	3,863	4,328	4,832	5,250	5,714	5,641
Transportion and Public Utilities	590	704	833	924	1,029	1,096
Wholesale Trade	509	583	668	756	845	845
Retail Trade	993	1,132	1,249	1,354	1,485	1,555
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	404	465	531	606	689	744
Services	1,094	1,257	1,418	1,603	1,807	2,023
Government and Government Enterprises	2,664	2,924	3,216	3,575	4,010	4,327
DERIVATION OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Total Earnings by Place of Work 2/	12,719	14,373	16,065	17,432	19,329	20,115
Less: Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	703	802	930	1,031	1,219	1,291
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	210	230	257	285	313	334
Equals Net Earnings by Place of Residence	12,226	13,801	15,392	16,686	18,423	19,159
Plus: Dividends, Interest, and Rent 1/	1,762	1,999	2,338	2,739	3,448	3,763
Plus: Transfer Payments	2,263	2,473	2,818	3,396	3,895	4,309
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	16,251	18,274	20,548	22,822	25,765	27,231

1/ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
2/ Earnings (labor & proprietors' income) consists of wage & salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

NOTE: Estimates based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 1983.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1980-1982

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	RANK IN STATE 1982
ABBEVILLE	$6,279	$7,013	$7,159	29
AIKEN	8,360	9,311	9,906	3
ALLENDALE	4,442	5,632	5,850	44
ANDERSON	7,285	7,970	8,228	14
BAMBERG	5,209	5,995	6,167	38
BARNWELL	6,845	7,691	7,947	21
BEAUFORT	8,638	9,772	10,073	1
BERKELEY	5,293	5,850	6,136	40
CALHOUN	6,651	8,256	8,480	12
CHARLESTON	8,199	8,991	9,572	5
CHEROKEE	7,332	7,907	8,124	16
CHESTER	7,233	8,010	8,174	15
CHESTERFIELD	6,245	6,846	7,158	30
CLARENDON	4,540	5,363	5,571	46
COLLETON	5,580	6,369	6,735	35
DARLINGTON	6,194	7,101	7,241	28
DILLON	4,856	5,595	5,855	43
DORCHESTER	6,983	7,769	8,076	17
EDGEFIELD	6,423	7,108	7,273	26
FAIRFIELD	6,696	7,371	7,825	22
FLORENCE	6,813	7,785	8,035	19
GEORGETOWN	6,477	7,011	7,417	25
GREENVILLE	8,654	9,598	10,004	2
GREENWOOD	7,525	8,257	8,476	13
HAMPTON	6,033	6,943	7,134	31
HORRY	7,082	7,965	8,500	11
JASPER	5,089	5,872	6,144	39
KERSHAW	7,801	8,513	8,931	9
LANCASTER	6,646	7,482	7,596	23
LAURENS	7,246	7,879	8,062	18
LEE	4,574	5,580	5,856	42
LEXINGTON	7,736	8,488	8,982	8
MCCORMICK	5,377	6,121	6,271	37
MARION	5,565	6,488	6,372	34
MARLBORO	4,911	5,595	5,653	45
NEWBERRY	7,867	8,701	8,908	10
OCONEE	6,927	7,685	8,015	20
ORANGEBURG	5,980	6,712	7,005	33
PICKENS	6,721	7,351	7,490	24
RICHLAND	8,553	9,381	9,905	4
SALUDA	5,901	6,472	6,529	36
SPARTANBURG	8,012	8,792	9,132	7
SUMTER	6,193	6,919	7,257	27
UNION	6,445	7,092	7,361	32
WILLIAMSBURG	4,877	5,604	5,925	41
YORK	7,694	8,701	9,212	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	$7,298	$8,109	$8,475	48 1/
SOUTHEAST	$8,132	$9,108	$9,572	
UNITED STATES	$9,503	$10,582	$11,100	

1/ Denotes ranking relative to other states.
NOTE: South Carolina 1983 per capita income is $8,954.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES (RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
REVISED 1980-1982
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	RANK IN STATE 1982
ABBEVILLE	$141.6	$158.4	$161.3	34
AIKEN	885.0	997.3	1,073.4	7
ALLENDALE	47.6	57.5	60.1	45
ANDERSON	975.5	1,082.3	1,123.3	6
BAMBERG	94.5	107.8	111.0	40
BARNWELL	135.7	153.2	157.6	36
BEAUFORT	565.4	676.7	751.6	11
BERKELEY	507.0	581.4	631.2	13
CALHOUN	81.4	95.4	99.5	43
CHARLESTON	2,270.7	2,570.8	2,757.9	2
CHEROKEE	300.8	324.6	330.8	23
CHESTER	217.6	244.8	250.6	27
CHESTERFIELD	238.5	261.8	271.5	26
CLARENDON	124.5	148.2	154.7	37
COLLETON	177.2	204.1	216.3	31
DARLINGTON	389.1	446.4	461.4	18
DILLON	151.0	175.7	185.2	32
DORCHESTER	411.7	480.9	519.2	16
EDGEFIELD	113.2	125.7	128.7	39
FAIRFIELD	138.8	152.5	161.3	34
FLORENCE	752.2	869.2	901.1	10
GEORGETOWN	275.5	304.2	324.3	24
GREENVILLE	2,501.2	2,802.0	2,945.9	1
GREENWOOD	436.4	484.7	502.2	17
HAMPTON	109.7	128.0	132.2	38
HORRY	721.6	844.1	929.7	9
JASPER	73.9	82.1	87.5	44
KERSHAW	304.8	337.9	356.9	22
LANCASTER	356.9	405.9	415.0	20
LAURENS	378.5	417.0	424.5	19
LEE	86.5	104.1	108.9	41
LEXINGTON	1,091.8	1,226.2	1,317.5	5
MCCORMICK	41.8	45.0	46.2	46
MARION	193.8	223.1	236.7	28
MARLBORO	155.9	178.6	182.8	33
NEWBERRY	244.8	273.5	280.1	25
OCONEE	338.2	380.9	401.6	21
ORANGEBURG	491.9	559.4	587.3	15
PICKENS	534.9	597.0	619.8	14
RICHLAND	2,293.6	2,560.9	2,735.5	3
SALUDA	95.9	104.1	106.4	42
SPARTANBURG	1,617.9	1,790.8	1,861.5	4
SUMTER	547.2	617.7	657.2	12
UNION	197.6	220.1	217.2	30
WILLIAMSBURG	186.4	214.8	226.6	29
YORK	826.4	948.1	1,016.4	8
SOUTH CAROLINA	$22,822.1	$25,764.9	$27,227.6	
SOUTHEAST	$429,997.0	$488,681.0	$519,957.0	
UNITED STATES	$2,158,685.0	$2,426,901.0	$2,571,517.0	

NOTE: South Carolina 1983 preliminary total personal income is $29,224 (in millions).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1979 - 1982

AREA	1979	1980	1981	1982
ANDERSON MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$875.9	$975.5	$1,082.3	$1,123.3
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,744	7,285	7,970	8,228
CHARLESTON MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$2,828.3	$3,189.4	$3,633.0	$3,908.3
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,652	7,388	8,124	8,585
COLUMBIA MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$3,029.1	$3,385.5	$3,787.0	$4,053.0
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,475	8,271	9,072	9,585
FLORENCE MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$676.1	$752.2	$869.2	$901.1
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,200	6,813	7,785	8,035
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$4,146.2	$4,654.0	$5,189.7	$5,427.2
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,387	8,157	8,997	9,340

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979
Abbeville	$13,735	$16,477
Aiken	16,006	18,429
Allendale	9,646	11,878
Anderson	15,520	17,675
Bamberg	10,486	12,241
Barnwell	12,690	14,832
Beaufort	15,490	17,044
Berkeley	16,200	17,562
Calhoun	12,527	14,926
Charleston	14,862	17,268
Cherokee	14,801	17,116
Chester	13,935	16,630
Chesterfield	12,277	14,410
Clarendon	11,108	12,652
Colleton	11,668	13,765
Darlington	12,989	15,523
Dillon	10,909	12,748
Dorchester	17,259	18,933
Edgefield	12,101	14,537
Fairfield	12,563	15,171
Florence	13,914	15,798
Georgetown	14,325	16,542
Greenville	16,022	18,849
Greenwood	14,612	17,868
Hampton	10,972	13,172
Horry	13,485	15,249
Jasper	10,804	12,695
Kershaw	15,092	17,529
Lancaster	15,882	18,149
Laurens	15,069	17,603
Lee	11,322	13,026
Lexington	18,350	20,660
McCormick	11,756	14,438
Marion	11,351	13,518
Marlboro	11,744	14,139
Newberry	14,389	17,379
Oconee	13,649	16,121
Orangeburg	11,520	13,659
Pickens	15,701	18,069
Richland	15,725	18,631
Saluda	12,103	14,364
Spartanburg	15,206	17,535
Sumter	12,191	14,078
Union	14,235	16,564
Williamsburg	11,758	13,383
York	17,237	19,569
South Carolina	$14,748	$17,016

NOTE: FAMILY INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in non-family households.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Tables 69 & 74.

PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(1979)

COUNTY	TOTAL	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
		TOTAL	PERCENT	65 YEARS & OVER
Abbeville	22,016	3,270	14.9	682
Aiken	104,742	13,583	13.0	2,245
Allendale	10,616	3,428	32.3	468
Anderson	131,790	16,391	12.4	3,554
Bamberg	17,233	4,685	27.2	563
Barnwell	19,644	3,861	19.7	618
Beaufort	57,158	9,751	17.1	1,040
Berkeley	93,786	13,533	14.4	1,337
Calhoun	12,192	2,683	22.0	392
Charleston	258,798	46,233	17.9	4,778
Cherokee	40,430	5,750	14.2	938
Chester	30,007	4,840	16.1	626
Chesterfield	37,963	7,418	19.5	1,386
Clarendon	27,263	7,985	29.3	1,143
Colleton	31,600	8,125	25.7	1,069
Darlington	61,871	14,271	23.1	1,713
Dillon	30,810	9,239	30.0	861
Dorchester	58,147	7,739	13.3	942
Edgefield	17,436	4,517	25.9	645
Fairfield	20,345	4,517	22.2	674
Florence	108,670	23,263	21.4	2,633
Georgetown	42,199	9,173	21.7	1,239
Greenville	279,700	33,012	11.8	5,912
Greenwood	56,753	7,800	13.7	1,307
Hampton	18,090	5,078	28.1	739
Horry	99,961	17,949	18.0	2,054
Jasper	14,319	4,150	29.0	581
Kershaw	38,758	6,347	16.4	1,134
Lancaster	52,926	5,871	11.1	1,152
Laurens	49,054	5,685	11.6	1,244
Lee	18,891	5,719	30.3	641
Lexington	138,953	13,215	9.5	1,724
McCormick	7,712	2,058	26.7	328
Marion	33,936	8,913	26.3	1,032
Marlboro	31,410	7,722	24.6	1,030
Newberry	30,501	3,843	12.6	1,157
Oconee	48,243	6,767	14.0	1,387
Orangeburg	79,039	21,110	26.7	2,478
Pickens	72,779	7,776	10.7	1,274
Richland	236,833	36,121	15.3	3,467
Saluda	15,959	3,536	22.2	648
Spartanburg	197,397	27,071	13.7	4,534
Sumter	85,216	20,029	23.5	2,191
Union	30,712	3,648	11.9	909
Williamsburg	38,076	10,663	28.0	1,337
York	103,773	11,236	10.8	1,897
State Total	3,013,707	499,574	16.6	69,703

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and SMSA. PHC80-3-42 table 4.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY AGE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(1979)

County	YEARS OF AGE			
	Under 55	55-59	60-64	Over 65
Abbeville	2,264	156	155	532
Aiken	10,038	623	677	2,245
Allendale	2,655	149	156	468
Anderson	11,255	747	835	3,554
Bamberg	3,595	257	270	563
Barnwell	2,928	177	138	618
Beaufort	7,974	370	367	1,040
Berkeley	11,308	457	431	1,337
Calhoun	2,026	114	149	392
Charleston	38,180	1,676	1,599	4,778
Cherokee	4,259	277	276	938
Chester	3,853	161	200	626
Chesterfield	5,238	392	402	1,386
Clarendon	6,179	292	371	1,143
Colleton	6,343	344	369	1,069
Darlington	11,388	555	615	1,713
Dillon	7,593	365	420	861
Dorchester	6,167	272	358	942
Edgefield	3,502	174	196	645
Fairfield	3,424	223	196	674
Florence	18,611	1,031	988	2,633
Georgetown	7,188	354	392	1,239
Greenville	24,447	1,260	1,393	5,912
Greenwood	5,882	273	338	1,307
Hampton	3,890	219	230	739
Horry	14,327	879	689	2,054
Jasper	3,181	199	189	581
Kershaw	4,519	298	396	1,134
Lancaster	4,268	189	262	1,152
Laurens	3,810	257	374	1,244
Lee	4,567	239	272	641
Lexington	10,334	641	516	1,724
McCormick	1,602	61	57	325
Marion	7,215	355	311	1,332
Marlboro	6,112	247	333	1,230
Newberry	2,210	269	207	1,187
Oconee	4,791	260	329	1,287
Orangeburg	16,823	965	844	2,478
Pickens	5,893	251	356	1,274
Richland	30,280	1,108	1,266	3,467
Saluda	2,572	173	143	646
Spartanburg	20,118	1,033	1,386	4,534
Sumter	16,422	819	797	2,191
Union	2,307	166	266	909
Williamsburg	8,354	519	483	1,727
York	8,486	414	467	1,347
State Total	388,352	20,268	21,134	64,7[illegible]

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Table 64.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(1979)

County	Total	White	Black
Abbeville	3,270	1,264	2,006
Aiken	13,583	6,796	6,714
Allendale	3,428	375	3,053
Anderson	16,391	10,433	5,874
Bamberg	4,685	*	3,687
Barnwell	3,861	1,359	2,502
Beaufort	9,751	2,569	6,982
Berkeley	13,533	6,116	7,187
Calhoun	2,683	411	2,272
Charleston	46,233	13,402	32,531
Cherokee	5,750	3,426	2,183
Chester	4,840	1,446	3,394
Chesterfield	7,418	3,154	4,207
Clarendon	7,985	1,488	6,497
Colleton	8,125	2,110	5,976
Darlington	14,271	4,327	9,862
Dillon	9,239	2,963	5,879
Dorchester	7,739	2,938	4,668
Edgefield	4,517	1,814	2,701
Fairfield	4,517	800	3,680
Florence	23,263	7,391	15,858
Georgetown	9,173	2,103	7,053
Greenville	33,012	19,398	13,342
Greenwood	7,800	3,124	4,616
Hampton	5,078	1,053	4,023
Horry	17,949	8,995	8,837
Jasper	4,150	788	3,353
Kershaw	6,347	2,537	3,810
Lancaster	5,871	2,970	2,877
Laurens	5,685	2,526	3,140
Lee	5,719	879	4,836
Lexington	13,215	8,760	4,314
McCormick	2,058	*	1,609
Marion	8,913	1,955	6,950
Marlboro	7,722	2,244	5,317
Newberry	3,843	1,699	2,134
Oconee	6,767	5,563	1,172
Orangeburg	21,110	3,905	17,117
Pickens	7,776	6,428	1,273
Richland	36,121	11,589	23,902
Saluda	3,536	1,499	2,037
Spartanburg	27,071	14,900	12,002
Sumter	20,029	3,656	16,224
Union	3,648	1,763	1,885
Williamsburg	10,663	1,542	9,090
York	11,236	5,407	5,599
South Carolina	499,574	191,312	304,233

NOTE: Data suppression represented by '*'. Total includes race categories not listed. Tabulations of poverty status exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks or on military ships, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, table 63.

EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

There were 1,140 public schools in South Carolina (grades 1-12) during the 1981- 82 school year, with a total enrollment of 590,050. This enrollment represented a drop of 1.3% from the figure recorded for the previous school year. During 1981-82, there were also 250 private, special, and denominational schools in operation in the state. This was 6 more than recorded the previous year. But the total enrollment of 43,632 in these private schools in 1981-82 was down slightly (1.2%) from the previous school year.

Turning to counties, Greenville public schools had the largest enrollment, with 51,189 in 1981-82. The highest private school enrollment was in Charleston County, with 8,287. McCormick County recorded the lowest public school enrollment, with 1,808, while Lancaster had the lowest private school enrollment, with 70.

A total of 38,647 students graduated from public high schools in the state in the Spring of 1982. Of these graduates, slightly over one half (51%) entered post-secondary education in the Fall of 1982. Another 30% entered gainful employment. The remaining 19% were unaccounted for as of the Fall of 1982. The largest number of high school graduates (3,633) were from Greenville County. McCormick County had the smallest number of high school graduates in 1982, with 116.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UNGRADED
1969-70 THROUGH 1981-82

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL, AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
SCHOOL YEAR	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1969-70	1,302	666,703	-0.2	123	22,745	- 6.3
1970-71	1,162	656,337	-1.6	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.0	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.0	182	42,840	+ 7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.4	185	42,628	- 0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.8	187	42,958	+ 0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.5	197	44,111	+ 2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.3	207	44,733	+ 1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+ 2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.6	233	46,222	+ 1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.9	241	45,437	- 1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.8	244	44,182	- 2.8
1981-82	1,140	590,050	-1.3	250	43,632	- 1.2

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1969-70 - 1981-82.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUATION AND UNGRADED
1960-61 THROUGH 1981-82

SCHOOL YEAR	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1960-61	1,421	621,419	+1.90	75	15,603	-2.0
1961-62	1,406	630,628	+1,50	73	15,615	+0.1
1962-63	1,402	643,086	+2.00	71	16,371	+4.8
1963-64	1,394	654,996	+1.90	71	16,586	+1.3
1964-65	1,397	656,808	+0.30	78	17,688	+6.6
1965-66	1,383	660,156	+0.50	96	19,075	+7.8
1966-67	1,376	662,046	+0.30	107	21,740	+14.0
1967-68	1,368	665,983	+0.60	110	22,151	+1.9
1968-69	1,353	668,154	+0.30	115	24,278	+9.6
1969-70	1,302	666,703	-0.20	123	22,745	-6.3
1970-71	1,162	656,337	-1.60	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.00	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.00	182	42,840	+7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.40	185	42,628	-0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.80	187	42,958	+0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.50	197	44,111	+2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.30	207	44,733	+1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.60	233	46,222	+1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.90	241	45,437	-1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.80	240	44,182	-2.8
1981-82	1,140	590,050	-1.30	250	43,632	-1.2

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1961-82.

FULL-TIME FALL ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
ACADEMIC YEARS 1969-70 THROUGH 1981-82

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				
YEAR	SENIOR COLLEGES	REGIONAL CAMPUSES	TOTAL	% PUBLIC	SENIOR COLLEGES	JUNIOR COLLEGES	TOTAL	% PRIVATE	TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS
1969-70	25,438	2,433	27,871	57.3	17,796	2,990	20,786	42.7	48,657
1970-71	27,663	2,683	30,346	59.2	17,506	3,394	20,900	40.8	51,246
1971-72	31,094	3,598	34,692	62.0	17,861	3,435	21,296	38.0	55,988
1972-73	33,134	3,859	36,993	64.0	17,557	3,207	20,764	36.0	57,757
1973-74	36,280	3,753	48,969 1/	70.8	17,516	2,687	20,203	29.2	69,172 1/
1974-75	37,454	4,800	53,495	72.1	17,967	2,683	20,650	27.9	74,145
1975-76	43,767 2/	2,342 2/	64,149	74.4	19,020	3,030	22,050	25.6	86,199
1976-77	44,215	2,512	60,348	72.9	19,551	2,843	22,394	27.1	82,742
1977-78	46,176	2,525	70,525	76.3	19,207	2,686	21,893	23.7	92,418
1978-79	46,005	2,756	67,786	75.5	19,361	2,660	22,021	24.5	89,807
1979-80	48,839	1,567	71,143	76.0	19,981	2,470	22,451	24.0	93,594
1980-81	50,308	1,691	73,596	74.2	20,604	4,990	25,594	25.8	99,190
1981-82	50,679	1,691	74,521	75.3	19,557	4,867	24,424	24.7	98,945

1/ Technical Education Institution Enrollment in programs from which significant credit can be transferred towards the baccalaureate degree are in totals for all institutions and public institutions beginning in 1973-74.

2/ University of South Carolina's regional campuses at Aiken, Coastal Carolina, and Spartanburg converted to four year status.

SOURCE: "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report," Higher Education General Information Survey, NECS. South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY
IN SOUTH CAROLINA (EXCLUDING KINDERGARTEN)
SCHOOL YEAR 1981-82

COUNTY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS	
	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT
Abbeville	14	4,065	2	153
Aiken	43	21,130	10	1,311
Allendale	7	2,279	1	217
Anderson	48	25,164	9	737
Bamberg	9	3,578	1	220
Barnwell	10	4,335	2	323
Beaufort	20	9,498	10	1,235
Berkeley	34	22,282	5	677
Calhoun	6	1,984	2	459
Charleston	77	42,108	33	8,287
Cherokee	20	8,726	3	250
Chester	13	6,676	2	201
Chesterfield	17	7,935	3	160
Clarendon	12	5,658	5	1,020
Colleton	17	6,137	5	759
Darlington	29	12,800	5	621
Dillon	14	7,034	1	151
Dorchester	17	13,233	3	601
Edgefield	6	3,319	1	208
Fairfield	10	4,272	1	409
Florence	41	22,101	12	1,721
Georgetown	18	9,175	6	600
Greenville	93	51,189	25	5,272
Greenwood	22	11,397	3	392
Hampton	9	4,077	2	332
Horry	35	19,355	8	1,102
Jasper	5	2,885	3	684
Kershaw	17	8,142	7	509
Lancaster	22	10,924	1	70
Laurens	16	9,259	2	452
Lee	8	3,462	1	449
Lexington	49	32,523	7	646
McCormick	5	1,808	1	131
Marion	18	7,037	2	532
Marlboro	18	6,761	1	311
Newberry	19	6,042	3	221
Oconee	22	9,719	5	122
Orangeburg	34	15,530	11	2,496
Pickens	26	13,610	3	366
Richland	65	38,390	15	3,872
Saluda	4	2,230	1	217
Spartanburg	71	38,624	8	890
Sumter	25	17,336	9	2,513
Union	12	5,861	2	143
Williamsburg	19	8,054	1	588
York	39	21,432	7	1,002
Felton Laboratory	1	274	-	-
SC Youth Services	4	640	-	-
State Total	1,140	590,050	250	43,632

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1982, and "Enrollment By Grade, By District, 35-Day Enrollment for 180 Day Period."

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1978-79 THROUGH 1981-82

COUNTY	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Abbeville	1,050	999	1,081	1,148
Aiken	5,324	4,886	4,609	4,709
Allendale	840	791	765	718
Anderson	6,356	5,512	5,832	5,652
Bamberg	682	775	593	912
Barnwell	1,059	1,223	1,285	1,208
Beaufort	2,442	2,107	2,350	2,067
Berkeley	5,103	4,774	4,050	4,422
Calhoun	575	409	369	467
Charleston	11,581	9,893	9,592	8,797
Cherokee	1,774	1,736	1,503	1,882
Chester	2,002	1,560	1,497	1,728
Chesterfield	2,235	1,794	1,972	1,996
Clarendon	1,581	1,530	1,508	1,465
Colleton	1,277	1,318	1,224	1,589
Darlington	3,173	3,167	2,480	2,775
Dillon	1,610	1,365	1,496	1,433
Dorchester	2,218	2,309	2,383	2,505
Edgefield	956	656	618	595
Fairfield	1,555	1,219	1,157	1,132
Florence	5,668	4,329	4,122	4,418
Georgetown	2,231	1,841	1,845	1,802
Greenville	10,768	10,355	10,252	10,926
Greenwood	2,065	1,857	1,755	1,615
Hampton	929	955	1,145	983
Horry	3,941	3,148	3,293	4,157
Jasper	477	261	475	518
Kershaw	2,345	2,001	1,916	1,928
Lancaster	2,820	2,506	2,360	2,522
Laurens	2,430	1,837	2,016	1,875
Lee	959	1,326	1,191	746
Lexington	6,701	7,110	6,870	6,607
McCormick	585	595	536	479
Marion	1,657	1,442	1,735	1,639
Marlboro	1,807	1,788	1,592	1,987
Newberry	1,669	1,259	1,116	1,296
Oconee	3,071	2,870	2,588	2,556
Orangeburg	5,548	5,220	5,992	4,455
Pickens	2,801	2,434	3,129	2,826
Richland	9,983	8,908	9,291	8,307
Saluda	619	616	558	721
Spartanburg	7,974	6,582	7,094	7,733
Sumter	3,726	4,062	3,639	3,768
Union	1,543	1,089	946	1,313
Williamsburg	2,107	2,020	2,203	2,109
York	3,844	2,795	2,989	3,275
Special Institutions 1/	578	756	1,574	929
State Total	142,239	127,985 2/	128,586	128,690

1/ Williamsburg Manpower Center, South Carolina Department of Youth Services, and South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind.

2/ A substantial portion of this enrollment decrease is due to improved methods in nonduplicating enrollments within program areas.

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, "Total Number of Students Enrolled in Vocational Education in South Carolina Public Schools", 1980-1983.

ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1978-79 THROUGH 1981-82

COUNTIES	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Abbeville	197	243	332	322
Aiken	766	1,064	1,367	1,333
Allendale	162	138	181	214
Anderson	1,291	1,014	1,084	1,017
Bamberg	215	189	215	203
Barnwell	192	177	196	208
Beaufort	1,319	1,063	1,781	862
Berkeley	2,049	2,147	2,074	1,580
Calhoun	265	179	315	118
Charleston	4,729	3,973	3,391	2,729
Cherokee	380	357	298	258
Chester	461	325	215	206
Chesterfield	856	1,268	1,791	1,937
Clarendon	398	276	244	378
Colleton	250	273	455	491
Darlington	2,420	2,243	1,734	1,456
Dillon	960	1,005	1,062	776
Dorchester	393	355	363	370
Edgefield	185	179	140	134
Fairfield	225	243	238	303
Florence	3,042	3,226	3,558	3,175
Georgetown	615	509	1,318	689
Greenville	5,049	5,441	6,111	5,594
Greenwood	264	318	399	422
Hampton	508	637	487	566
Horry	1,398	1,804	3,492	1,486
Jasper	201	142	344	209
Kershaw	370	426	404	686
Lancaster	384	556	633	653
Laurens	670	873	1,004	929
Lee	424	490	576	630
Lexington	1,320	1,304	1,281	1,460
McCormick	89	78	107	72
Marion	1,034	1,236	1,358	1,526
Marlboro	747	850	1,093	1,105
Newberry	169	204	225	283
Oconee	951	990	1,128	1,017
Orangeburg	2,135	2,069	1,790	1,311
Pickens	787	827	941	1,054
Richland	2,717	3,979	5,595	5,293
Saluda	72	56	58	70
Spartanburg	1,669	1,386	1,664	2,041
Sumter	1,410	1,143	564	1,231
Union	490	430	487	430
Williamsburg	1,377	1,409	1,772	599
York	827	652	664	529
Other Agencies	25,745	21,913	24,751	24,546
State Total	72,177	69,659	79,280	72,501

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, "South Carolina Adult Education Enrollment by County", 1980-1983.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION 1/, GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT 2/ AND OTHER 3/ 1981-82

COUNTY	NUMBER OF GRADUATES SPRING 1982	PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION FALL 1982	PERCENT ENTERING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT FALL 1982	PERCENT OTHER OR UNKNOWN FALL 1982
Abbeville	257	49.8	31.9	18.3
Aiken	1,363	52.3	29.9	17.8
Allendale	157	31.9	26.1	42.0
Anderson	1,625	51.3	31.7	17.0
Bamberg	220	66.4	21.8	11.8
Barnwell	276	46.0	19.6	34.4
Beaufort	659	53.6	39.3	7.1
Berkeley	1,456	42.6	30.8	26.6
Calhoun	148	42.6	34.5	23.0
Charleston	2,575	54.4	28.2	17.4
Cherokee	545	45.1	29.7	25.1
Chester	413	51.8	30.3	17.9
Chesterfield	537	45.3	34.5	20.3
Clarendon	348	27.9	36.2	35.9
Colleton	380	33.2	26.3	40.5
Darlington	902	48.8	27.6	23.6
Dillon	428	36.2	43.0	20.8
Dorchester	850	56.0	29.5	14.5
Edgefield	222	38.3	32.9	28.8
Fairfield	310	37.4	32.3	30.3
Florence	1,256	59.6	32.1	8.3
Georgetown	611	41.7	36.0	22.3
Greenville	3,633	58.5	25.6	15.9
Greenwood	738	54.7	41.2	4.1
Hampton	199	48.7	43.7	7.5
Horry	1,276	54.2	31.0	14.7
Jasper	167	20.4	41.9	37.7
Kershaw	589	41.6	27.3	31.1
Lancaster	714	52.0	25.2	22.8
Laurens	562	56.0	23.3	20.6
Lee	252	22.6	38.1	39.3
Lexington	2,045	58.8	30.5	10.7
McCormick	116	26.7	53.4	19.8
Marion	495	34.5	45.7	19.8
Marlboro	418	34.7	38.5	26.8
Newberry	385	48.3	35.8	15.8
Oconee	673	48.7	36.1	15.2
Orangeburg	1,212	44.3	30.5	25.2
Pickens	934	50.9	31.2	18.0
Richland	2,675	54.1	24.5	21.4
Saluda	145	42.1	44.1	13.8
Spartanburg	2,514	61.1	24.5	14.5
Sumter	1,207	46.7	47.1	6.2
Union	330	41.2	10.6	48.2
Williamsburg	548	35.4	30.5	34.1
York	1,281	55.3	25.8	18.8
S.C. Youth Services	1	0.0	0.0	100.0
State Total	38,647	51.0	30.3	18.7

1/ Includes two and four year colleges/universities, technical and trade schools, business/commercial schools, beauty/barber colleges, and other schools offering educational programs beyond the high school level.

2/ Includes the armed services.

3/ Percent may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1982-1983.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER)
1980

COUNTY	NO EDUCATION & ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE	
		1 & 3 YEARS	4 YEARS	1 TO 3 YEARS	4 OR MORE YEARS
Abbeville	4,258	3,235	3,162	1,238	1,127
Aiken	14,806	12,512	17,681	7,541	8,064
Allendale	2,243	1,102	1,323	581	637
Anderson	23,052	18,498	20,009	9,284	7,972
Bamberg	3,280	2,116	2,123	1,110	868
Barnwell	3,318	2,634	2,797	1,122	1,006
Beaufort	5,038	3,865	10,330	5,620	6,985
Berkeley	9,442	8,878	18,121	6,815	4,223
Calhoun	2,056	1,494	1,817	725	675
Charleston	28,727	24,758	43,779	24,333	25,502
Cherokee	7,991	5,457	5,882	2,159	2,112
Chester	6,015	4,116	4,137	1,596	1,489
Chesterfield	7,889	4,891	5,153	1,952	1,638
Clarendon	5,490	3,123	3,539	1,348	1,285
Colleton	5,181	4,608	4,836	1,638	1,577
Darlington	10,742	7,578	8,821	3,781	3,635
Dillon	6,037	3,700	3,543	1,487	1,273
Dorchester	6,219	4,995	10,821	5,051	4,320
Edgefield	3,169	2,555	2,158	906	958
Fairfield	4,085	2,398	2,755	1,133	1,070
Florence	15,967	13,598	16,425	7,660	7,347
Georgetown	6,958	4,295	6,132	2,860	2,529
Greenville	37,333	36,228	44,336	23,716	25,961
Greenwood	9,878	7,441	7,968	4,100	4,711
Hampton	3,555	2,184	2,723	822	738
Horry	12,748	10,943	17,256	8,998	7,143
Jasper	2,543	1,557	2,339	584	595
Kershaw	6,168	4,617	6,466	2,318	2,696
Lancaster	9,171	7,194	8,711	2,868	2,494
Laurens	11,160	7,127	6,967	2,735	2,667
Lee	3,609	2,277	2,336	755	807
Lexington	13,214	15,227	23,836	13,392	13,842
McCormick	1,442	1,014	1,011	379	395
Marion	6,165	4,299	4,842	1,768	1,490
Marlboro	6,473	3,714	3,728	1,550	1,436
Newberry	5,651	4,559	4,384	1,975	2,265
Oconee	9,152	6,376	7,989	2,578	2,670
Orangeburg	12,909	9,351	10,780	5,290	5,573
Pickens	11,852	9,194	10,897	4,864	5,706
Richland	22,867	24,146	36,657	27,370	33,225
Saluda	2,916	2,473	2,464	799	701
Spartanburg	33,874	26,425	29,389	14,891	14,936
Sumter	11,707	8,939	13,292	6,178	5,188
Union	6,441	4,271	4,453	1,643	1,470
Williamsburg	6,907	4,321	5,268	1,643	1,748
York	15,504	12,809	15,360	8,147	7,880
State Total	445,202	357,092	468,796	229,303	232,629

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A Table 50.

PERSONS NEEDING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

PERSONS NEEDING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

I. POPULATION DATA-This section profiles the entire South Carolina population in terms of age, race, and sex. Although these data do not imply that all of these groups require services, the information can be used in any type of planning where total population characteristics are required. The characteristics are presented for 1980 and projected 1985.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	1980	PROJECTED 1985
TOTAL POPULATION	3,121,820	3,436,300
Age 15-19	317,234	312,200
20-29	586,875	604,000
30-39	435,770	541,300
40-44	158,339	218,200
45+	865,264	987,700
MALE	1,518,013	1,662,200
Age 15-19	163,108	160,900
45+	380,810	433,100
FEMALE	1,603,807	1,774,100
Age 15-19	154,126	151,400
45+	484,454	554,600
WHITE	2,147,224	2,356,000
Age 15-19	200,069	196,800
45+	645,292	741,100
NONWHITE	974,596	1,080,300
Age 15-19	117,165	115,500
45+	219,972	246,600

SOURCE: 1980 population data from the 1980 Census General Population Characteristics PC80-1-1342. 1985 projections were produced by the S.C. State Data Center, Division of Research Statistical Services.

II. LABOR FORCE DATA-A major ingredient in planning services is an awareness of the size of the present and future state-wide labor force. The following brief table identifies the available South Carolina labor force for 1980, 1983, and projected 1985.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE

	1980	1983	PROJECTED 1985
Civilian Labor Force	1,390,000	1,476,000	1,530,000
Employment	1,294,000	1,328,000	1,415,000
Unemployment	96,000	148,000	115,000
Rate	6.9	10.0	7.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Projected 1985 from the S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

III. INCOME DATA-The income level and poverty status of the state's population is a key determinant in evaluating the need for and necessary level of services.

SOUTH CAROLINA INCOME PROFILE

Median Income	
Households (1979 Dollars)	$14,748
Families (1979 Dollars)	$17,016
Persons With Income Below Poverty Level (1980)	499,574
Persons With Income Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level (1980)	680,699

		% OF TOTAL
Total Number Families	809,974	100.0
Income less than $5,000 in 1979	77,309	9.5
Income $5,000-$7,499 in 1979	61,195	7.6
Income $7,500-$9,999 in 1979	66,658	8.2
Income $10,000-$14,999 in 1979	141,688	17.5
Income greater than $15,000 in 1979	463,124	57.2
Families Below the Poverty Level	105,547	13.0

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars	$20,548	$22,822	$25,765	$27,231
Per Capita Personal Income	$ 6,657	$ 7,298	$ 8,128	$ 8,502

SOURCE: 1980 Census & Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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IV. SPECIAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS-Certain population characteristics indicate the need for consideration when planning employment and training programs. Examples are the handicapped, the long-term unemployed, and those with low educational levels. This section provides information from the 1980 Census on population groups in the state with these characteristics.

A. Handicapped

		% of Total
Total Noninstitutional Persons 16-64 Years	1,999,332	100.0
Number with Work Disability	196,202	9.8
Number in Labor Force	67,225	3.4
Number not in Labor Force	128,977	6.5
Prevented from Working	111,695	5.6
Not Prevented from Working	17,282	0.9

B. Long-Term Unemployed

		% ot Total
Total Number in Labor Force in 1979 (16 & Over)	1,601,966	100.0
Number with Some Unemployment in 1979	286,329	17.9
Number Unemployed 15 or More Weeks	103,910	6.5
Mean Weeks of Unemployment	14.7	---

C. Years of School Completed

		% of Total
Total Number of Persons 25 Years & Over	1,733,022	100.0
Number with 4 Years of High School	468,796	27.1
Number with 1-3 Years of College	229,303	13.2
Number with 4 or More Years of College	232,629	13.4
Percent High School Graduates	---	53.7

SOURCE: 1980 Census

V. OTHER SELECTED DATA

	PROJECTED 1985
Estimated S.C. Welfare Recipients Needing Employment & Training Services	11,400
Estimated S.C. Veterans Needing Employment & Training Services	35,000
Estimated S.C. Minorities Needing Employment & Training Services	150,000
Estimated S.C. High School Dropouts	9,300

SOURCE: South Carolina State Department of Education, and South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Beneficiaries--Claimants who are actually receiving UI benefit payments.

Benefit Year--A period, generally 52 weeks, during which an individual UI claimant may receive his/her maximum potential benefit amount.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)--A federal agency responsible for the gathering, analysis, and publication of labor market data.

Civilian Labor Force--All non-institutionalized civilians, 16 years of age and older who are classified as employed or unemployed by place of residence comprise the civilian labor force.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973--A federal decentralized, decategorized manpower program designed to serve the employment and training needs of all states, cities, counties, and combinations of local units with populations of 100,000 or more. This CETA program was replaced by the new training system JTPA in October 1982.

Continuous Wage and Benefit History (CWBH) Program--This is a longitudinal data bank, which currently exists in 17 states. It contains data on a sample of workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system--both employed and unemployed. In South Carolina, the sampling rate is 20 percent.

Current Population Survey (CPS)--This is a national survey of selected households conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to measure the labor force and population, and to determine their personal and economic characteristics. The sample is based on the activity of the households for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)--A reference work published by the United States Employment Service which categorizes occupational data.

Economically Disadvantaged--An individual who: (a) receives, or is a member of a family who receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State or local welfare program; or (b) has, or is a member of a family which has received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of welfare payments) which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; or (c) is receiving food stamps; or (d) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made; or (e) is a handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of (a) or (b) above, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

Employment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who worked as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked at least 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family operated business, during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. The count also includes those who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)--An automated data system which generates statistical output reports based on applicants and openings filed in state Employment Service offices.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA)--A division of the U.S. Department of Labor responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, replaced by the Job Training Partnership Act in October 1982.

Exhaustees--Claimants who are no longer receiving UI benefits because they have exhausted their benefit rights.

Initial Claim--This is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment requesting a determination of insured status for UI benefits.

Insured Unemployment--This represents the number of claims processed during the reference week for a week of partial or total unemployment covered by the state law.

Job Service--A nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the United States Employment Service (USES), as grantee state agencies, and the various offices of the state agencies.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)--This act was signed into law in October 1982 and created a new training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The JTPA program is designed for individuals who are in special need of training to obtain productive employment.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--A body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic and social demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI has many planning uses. The information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Labor Turnover--The movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status, with respect to individual firms.

Long-Term Unemployment--This represents more than 15 consecutive weeks of unemployment.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--A city of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 qualifies for recognition as a MSA.

National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC)--A committee created by Congress in 1976 to work on the development of a common denominator for occupational data and inter-agency communication and coordination.

National Systems Data Base Interface (NSDBI)--This is a software system which allows for the input, maintenance, storage, and retrieval of job order and job applicant information.

Per Capita Personal Income--This is the total personal income of a specific area (i.e., city, county, state, nation) divided by the midyear (July 1) total population residing in that area.

Personal Income--This is the total money income received by all persons from all sources. It is the sum of wages and salaries, proprietor's income, rental income, dividends, interest, and transfer payments, less personal income for social security.

Poverty Level--The annual income level at, or below, which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The 1984 poverty guidelines for South Carolina are listed below:

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines
1	$ 4,980
2	6,720
3	8,460
4	10,200
5	11,940
6	13,680
7	15,420
8	17,160

For family units with more than eight members, add $1,740 for each additional member.

Private Industry Council (PIC)--This is a group of private sector employers (majority) and agency representatives appointed by the Governor to provide policy and program guidance under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Seasonal Adjustment--This is an adjustment applied to economic statistics in order to eliminate the changes which occur due to normal seasonal fluctuations. The adjustment is an approximation of recurring seasonal movement based on past experience.

Service Delivery Areas (SDA's)--SDA's are the districts within a state through which direct job training services are delivered. SDA's may include the entire state, one or more general purpose local governments, but may not split local political jurisdictions. Each SDA has a private industry council (PIC).

Small Business--As determined by the Small Business Administration, the actual criteria for consideration as a "small business" may vary according to the type of business. In South Carolina, around 95% of the private businesses have been categorized as small businesses.

South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC)--This is an interagency consortium which was formed in accordance with a mandate of the Education Amendments of 1976. The committee oversees SCOIS, which has the main function of improving communication and coordination in the development and use of occupational information. In addition, SCOIS serves to meet the career information needs of youth.

South Carolina Occupational Information System (SCOIS)--A computer network which delivers occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual--A reference work published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which was developed for classifying establishments on the basis of industrial activity.

State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICC's)--Committees set up at a state level to work on developing common occupational data. The SCOICC is part of this network.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC)--This is a tax credit program, created in 1979 to replace the New Jobs Credit, for private employers, which is designed to provide an incentive to employers to hire certain persons from targeted groups with particularly high unemployment rates or other special employment problems.

Unemployment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who did not work during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month, but were able to work and were actively seeking work.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)--The program which encompasses all state and federal unemployment compensation laws and related programs administered by the state and federal Unemployment Insurance Services.

Unemployment Rate--This is the total number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force (employed and unemployed).

Wagner-Peyser Act--An act passed by Congress on June 6, 1933, to provide for the establishment of a national employment service system, and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such a system.

Work Incentive (WIN) Program--An employment and training program aimed at helping employable welfare recipients find jobs and become self-sufficient.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information: A Handbook, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1979.
Employment and Training Administration Glossary of Program Terms and Definitions, U.S. Department of Labor, ETA, 1980.
S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI.

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. State Development Board Post Office Box 927 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-3145 (or 3332)	Industrial Development & Economic/Financial Environment
Research & Statistical Services Post Office Box 11368 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-2396	Economic Forecast, Information, Statistical Abstract, Population, & Personal Income
S.C. Chamber of Commerce Post Office Box 11278 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-4601	Business Conditions & Cost of Living; General Information About the State
S.C. Labor Department Post Office Box 11329 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-2851	Manufacturing Data, OSHA Information, & Labor-Management Services
Industrial Commission 1800 St. Julian Place Columbia, S.C. 29204 803-758-2556	Workmen's Compensation
Division of Employment & Training Governor's Office 1800 St. Julian Place Columbia, S.C. 29204 803-758-8706	Training, Jobs, & Human Resources
Health & Human Services Governor's Office 1205 Pendleton Street Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-7886	Health & Human Services
State Personnel Post Office Box 12547 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-3334	Job Classifications & Qualifications for State Government Jobs
S.C. Real Estate Commission 2221 Devine Street, Suite 530 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-758-3981	Housing & Land Opportunities
S.C. Employment Security Commission Labor Market Information Post Office 995 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-8983	Applicants & Job Openings, Economic & Employment Statistics Outlook

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D.)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Department of Education Rutledge Building 1429 Senate Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-758-2401	Public Education
Residential Home Builders Commission 2221 Devine Street, Suite 312 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-758-7091	Housing
Academic Research Departments (Contact Your Local Institution of Higher Education)	Special Economic Impact Studies and Analysis
S.C. Program Assistance Line-"PAL" 803-758-3974 Toll Free: 1-800-922-2221	Available State Services
S.C. Department of Consumer Affairs 2221 Devine Street Columbia, S.C. 29250 803-758-7546	Consumer Services
S.C. Human Affairs Commission 2611 Forest Drive, Suite 200 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-2748	Community Relations
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism 1205 Pendleton Street Suite 110, Edgar A. Brown Building Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-758-2566	Recreation and Tourism Industry
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education 111 Executive Center Drive Columbia, S.C. 29210 803-758-6915	Technical Education Programs; Industrial and Economic Development
S.C. Commission on Women 2221 Devine Street, Room 307 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-758-3779	Services for Women
S.C. Bankers Association 2009 Park Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-779-0850	Loans for Business

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D.)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Savings and Loan League 3210 Fernandina Road Columbia, S.C. 29210 803-798-4270	Loans for Business
S.C. Jobs-Economic Development Authority (JEDA) #1 Main Building 1203 Gervais Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-758-2094	Small Business Resources; Loans for Business

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Small Business Development Center
College of Commerce and Industry
Sirrine Hall
Clemson University
Clemson, S.C. 29631
803-656-3227

Small Business Development Center
Clemson Satellite at USCS
Media Building--Room 157, USCS
Spartanburg, S.C. 29303
803-578-6233

Small Business Development Center
College of Business Administration
University of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C. 29208
803-777-5118

Small Business Development Center
School of Business and Economics
4 Green Way
College of Charleston
Charleston, S.C. 29424
803-792-4065

Small Business Development Center
School of Business Administration
Kinard Hall
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, S.C. 29733
803-323-2208

Small Business Development Center
Department of Business Administration
P.O. Box F-7500
Francis Marion College
Florence, S.C. 29501
803-669-4121

Small Business Development Center
Department of Business Administration
Coastal Carolina College
Conway, S.C. 29526
803-347-3161 (Conway)
803-448-1481 (Myrtle Beach)

Minority Development Center
Department of Business Administration
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, S.C. 29117
803-534-6894

SOUTH CAROLINA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
JOB SERVICE
LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Abbeville	Abbeville McCormick	Scott, Wallace K. 459-5486	County Office Bldg. Highway 28, By-Pass P.O. Box 519 Abbeville, S.C. 29620
Aiken	Aiken Edgefield	Murphy, William J. 648-7841 254-5169	424 Hayne Ave., S.W. P.O. Box 2418 Aiken, S.C. 29801
Anderson	Anderson	Howard, Cecil C. 226-6273	309 W. Whitner St. P.O. Box 407 Anderson, S.C. 29622
Barnwell	Barnwell	Calhoun, Phillip C. 259-7116	2214 Wall St. P.O. Drawer 1259 Barnwell, S.C. 29812
Beaufort	Beaufort Jasper	Parker, Lawrence H. 524-3351	914 Boundary St. P.O. Drawer 1067 Beaufort, S.C. 29901
Bennettsville	Chesterfield Marlboro	Evans, Marion 479-4081	232 E. Main St. P.O. Drawer 798 Bennettsville, S.C. 29512
Camden	Kershaw Lee	Smith, Vicki 432-5153	205 East Dekalb St. P.O. Box 98 Camden, S.C. 29020
Charleston	Berkeley Charleston Dorchester	Pike, Samuel L. 792-7026	Summerall Center 19 Hagood Street P.O. Drawer N Charleston, S.C. 29402
Chester	Chester	Culclasure, Adeliene 377-8147	144 Center St. P.O. Drawer 520 Chester, S.C. 29706
Clinton	Laurens	Deloach, Robert G. 833-0142	Rt. 3, Laurens Hwy. P.O. Drawer 485 Clinton, S.C. 29325
Columbia	Fairfield Lexington Richland	Blackmon, Charles 758-3111	2020 Hampton St. P.O. Box 567 Columbia, S.C. 29202

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LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY (Con't.)

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Conway	Horry	248-4289	201 Laurel St. P.O. Box 1700 Conway, S.C. 29526
Florence	Florence	Truluck, Lucius 669-4271	1558 W. Evans St. P.O. Box F-10 Florence, S.C. 29501
Gaffney	Cherokee	Cline, Dallas D. 489-3112	2128 N. Limestone St. P.O. Box 1270 Gaffney, S.C. 29342
Georgetown	Georgetown Williamsburg	Plouffe, Jules C. 546-8581	Hwy. 701 Georgetown Shopping Plaza P.O. Box 956 Georgetown, S.C. 29440
Greenville	Greenville	Ballard, J.W. 242-3531	23 Butler St. P.O. Box 328 Greenville, S.C. 29602
Greenwood	Greenwood	Bonnette, George W. 223-1681	519 Monument St. P.O. Box 1427 Greenwood, S.C. 29646
Hampton	Allendale Hampton	Kennedy, Julia A. 943-3291	12 Walnut St. P.O. Box 368 Hampton, S.C. 29924
Hartsville	Darlington	Slaughter, Edwin M. 332-1554	107 N. Eighth St. P.O. Drawer 1170 Hartsville, S.C. 29550
Lancaster	Lancaster	Horton, Beverly J. 285-6966	705 N. White St. P.O. Box 1160 Lancaster, S.C. 29720
Liberty	Pickens	Kolb, Robert F. II 843-2111	16 S. Commerce St. P.O. Box 538 Liberty, S.C. 29657
Marion	Dillon Marion	Floyd, Curtis M. 423-6900	Mullins Hwy. U.S. 76 P.O. Box 1110 Marion, S.C. 29571
Newberry	Newberry [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	900 College St. P.O. Box [illegible] Newberry, S.C. [illegible]

APRIL 1984

LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY (Con't.)

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Orangeburg	Bamberg Calhoun Orangeburg	Sheriff, Elizabeth 534-3336	555 Middleton St., N.E. P.O. Drawer 1486 Orangeburg, S.C. 29115
Rock Hill	York	Salmond, William C. 328-3881	225 Hampton St. P.O. Box 11189 Rock Hill, S.C. 29730
Seneca	Oconee	Dodson, Fred L. 882-5638	103 N. Townville St. P.O. Box 1499 Seneca, S.C. 29679
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	Smalley, Calvin G. 573-7525	364 S. Church St. P.O. Box 1250 Spartanburg, S.C. 29304
Sumter	Clarendon Sumter	Emanuel, Francis C. 773-7359	127 E. Hampton St. P.O. Drawer 1978 Sumter, S.C. 29150
Union	Union	Craft, Robert D. 427-5672	Duncan Hwy. P.O. Box 663 Union, S.C. 29379
Walterboro	Colleton Dorchester	Rochester, M.M. 549-9422	112 Carn St. P.O. Drawer 533 Walterboro, S.C. 29488

1/ The area code for all South Carolina telephone numbers is 803.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CONTACT PERSONS BY TOPIC

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE	CONTACT PERSON
Affirmative Action (Minority Data)	LAUS	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Agricultural-Related Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS	Barbara Allen/ Carolyn Sanders
Analytical Techniques, Regression, Seasonal Adjustment, Time Series	RESEARCH	Doug Potter
Annual and Quarterly Employment and Wages Publications	CES	Beth Mays
Annual Labor Market Review Publication	RESEARCH	Calvin McWhorter/ Vicki Boylston
Areas of Substantial Unemployment	LAUS	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Computer Applications	RESEARCH	Doug Potter
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	CES	Ginger Gurganus
Continuous Wage and Benefit History (CWBH) Project	RESEARCH	Joe Ward
County Labor Force Data	LAUS	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Data Base/Claims	LAUS	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Dislocated Workers	RESEARCH	Gary Crossley
Early Warning Report of Unemployment	RESEARCH	Joe Ward
Economic Information	RESEARCH	Joe Ward
EDA Grants	LAUS	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Employment Service Potential (ESP)	RESEARCH	Gary Crossley/ Layne Waters
Employment Trends Newsletter	CES	Eileen Ivey
ESARS Chapters and Letter Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS	Faye Williams
ESARS Publication Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS	Faye Williams
ESARS Table Questions	ES/UI STATISTICS	Charlie Davis/ Mike Kalec
ESARS Technical Assistance	ES/UI STATISTICS	Charlie Davis/ Mike Kalec
ESARS Validation Information	ES/UI STATISTICS	Johnny Nash
Female Employment Estimates	CES	Lynn Rollins
Industry Employment Projections	CES	Gerri Taylor
Industry Marketing Analysis	RESEARCH	Layne Waters
Labor Force Areas (Model)	LAUS	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CONTACT PERSONS BY TOPIC (CONT'D.)

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE	CONTACT PERSON
LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistics)	LAUS	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
LMI Training	RESEARCH	Vicki Boylston/ Layne Waters
LMI Special Analysis	RESEARCH	Vicki Boylston/ Calvin McWhorter/ Layne Waters
Manhour Index	CES	Ginger Gurganus
MA 5-20 Employer Services Report	ES/UI STATISTICS	Carolyn Sanders
Metropolitan Area Hours and Earnings	CES	Ginger Gurganus
Occupational Employment/ Projections	OES	Rebecca Washington
Occupational Supply and Demand	OES	Rebecca Washington
OES Publication Distribution	OES	Stephanie Conyers
OES Schedules/Survey	OES	Gwen Haynes/ Inell Goodwin
Printout Distribution (ESARS, Job Bank, NSDBI)	ES/UI STATISTICS	Teresia Odom
Real Earnings	CES	Ginger Gurganus
SC 1105 Employer Sample	LAUS	Frances Leaphart
SIC Assignment	CES	Diann Selph
State Hours and Earnings	CES	Henry Clay
Sub-County Labor Force Data	LAUS	Sam McClary/ Candler Spence
Target Group Resources	RESEARCH	Vicki Boylston/ Calvin McWhorter/ Layne Waters
TJTC (Targeted Jobs Tax Credit)	ES/UI STATISTICS	Russell Smith
UI Financing, Projections Research and Legislation	RESEARCH	Gary Crossley
UI Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS	Carolyn Sanders
UI Statistical Data	ES/UI STATISTICS	Jo Charping
Wage Rate Information	ES/UI STATISTICS	Barbara Allen
Wage and Salary Sample Information	LAUS	Frances Leaphart
202 Covered Employment by Industry and Area	CES	Lynn Rollins
790 Automation Project	CES	Sandy Simpson
790 Employment Estimates	CES	Gerri Taylor
790 Schedules and Editing	CES	Sandy Simpson

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Phone (803) 758-8983